

ARMY



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER NINE.

A Peace Society on the Rampage.....	Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry.....
The Army.....	Obituary.....
New Books.....	Admiral Farragut at Copenhagen.....
Abstract of Special Orders for week ending Oct. 14, 1867.....	Letter from General Stone.....
The President as Commander-in-Chief.....	Navy Gazette.....
Naval Life Insurance.....	Army Gazette.....
Upton's Manual of Arms.....	Sewing Machine Statistics.....
Another Test of the Wampagoag's Geared Engines.....	National Guard.....
Army Personal.....	Various Naval Matters.....
How Krupp's Steel Guns are Made.....	Letter from Fort Dodge.....
	The "Impregnable" Target Smashed by the Fifteen-Inch Gun.....
	Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.....

A PEACE SOCIETY ON THE RAMPAGE.

OUR righteous war for the Union being happily ended, a harmless body of lunatics, half-lunatics, and quarter-lunatics, known corporately as the Universal Peace Society, has taken heart to sit in Boston, make idiotic speeches, and pass self-stultifying resolutions against all wars, whatever their object. We heard nothing of these gentlemen from 1861 to 1866. If they had the courage to meet then, it must have been on the sly; or else their feeble pipings were inaudible amid the resonant notes from the brazen throat of war. Now, however, thirty months having rolled away since the smoke lifted from the last battle-field, these gentlemen—and ladies, we may add—pass a series of resolutions, capped by one declaring that "taxing the people for the purpose of erecting monuments in honor of those who have died while engaged in the late war, only shows to future generations the barbarism of this age."

So, then, it seems that, according to this wise society, all the patriotic sacrifices of the late war were vanities; all the holy fire of liberty then lighted was a fire from hell; all the sentiments of those wives who gave husbands to die for the country, sisters who gave brothers, sweethearts who gave lovers, were "barbarous;" all the venerable greybeards and the high-hearted boys who poured out their lives under the ensign of the nation, were savages; all the millions who fought in the field, and the millions more who favored at home, were villains. It has been reserved, we say, for this select coterie of peace-people to discover that what other people think holiest, is really foulest; and that they are right, while all the rest of America was wrong. In addition, it has been reserved for them to find out that all ages past, and all nations the world over, have been in error; that Thermopylae, and Marathon, and Leuctra, that Tours and Ivry, that Warsaw, and Bannockburn, and Lexington, and Gettysburg, are hideous incidents in history; that TELL, WALLACE, WASHINGTON, were butchers and assassins.

That we do not misjudge this band of brothers—and sisters—is clear enough from their fifteen resolutions. The fourth "protests against all wars, under any circumstances whatever;" the sixth declares that "the boast, 'I will die for my country,' is empty and vain when made under arms"—though, by the way, why it should be empty and vain "under arms," and not so at other times, does not distinctly appear. The fifteenth takes ground against "honoring those who have died while engaged in the late war." These are the direct attacks on our patriot soldiers, living and dead. Other resolutions contain inferential slanders, still more astonishing. The tenth avers that "a crime done by millions is the same as when done by one;" the eleventh, that "to murder at command of others, is the same as if by a man's own will;" the twelfth, that "a hired assassin stands in the same light as he who kills at the bidding of millions, as a nation."

We quote from the summary furnished to the press, and there is enough in the summary to give a good idea of the bandying about of "crime," "murder" and "assassins," by the Society.

If the resolutions of this Peace Society were serious, the addresses compensated by being comic. There were speeches by Mr. H. C. WRIGHT and Mrs. H. C. WRIGHT; by Mr. HEYWOOD and Mrs. HEYWOOD (the latter on "The Laws of Touch"); by the President, who rejoices in the appropriate name of LOVE; by a Mr. WYMAN, who said "he would rather a man should kill him than he should kill the man, even in the defence of his own life," and so on. Perhaps, however, the most humorous feature of the whole meeting was the sending a delegate to visit the European Peace Societies, "to confer with them on the best means of abolishing war as an arbiter among nations." We can fancy this gentleman going about with a white choker and gold spectacles, and with a green cotton umbrella under his arm, and probably endeavoring to get an audience with NAPOLEON or WILLIAM I., to persuade them, by his personal eloquence, to abandon their Chassepots and needle-guns.

The Peace Society was a perfect hot-bed of fine sentiment. One gentleman said "he was not afraid to trust to his neighbor's heart for justice;" another, that "all penalties for crime would one day be abolished," and that even now, though some who would "kill, rob, or abuse, needed to be taken into custody, yet he did not think they should be hurt—merely restrained." One notable maggot of this body seemed to be to do away with the fraternity of lawyers, and with suits-at-law in general, and to substitute "arbitration." Of course, all this sort of discussion is mere fantastic theorizing, destitute of practical value. The Society did at one point come near getting upon a practical subject, namely, the eight-hour question in labor; but this rock was at length avoided, as being "foreign to the objects of the Society," which, we may add, are only of a lunar and nebulous kind.

As to the resolutions, a great part of them consisted, as we have seen, in stale repetitions and variations upon BEILBY PORTEUS' famous lines:

One murder makes a villain,
Millions a hero.

All the rest are self-destructive and silly. For example, the first declares that "war being a huge system of piracy, robbery, and murder," it is "the duty of all men to refuse service to their governments when they call upon them to kill their fellow-men." The second is a repetition of the same idea, with "working-men" instead of "all men," and "protest" for "refuse." Now, government cares very little whether men "protest" or "refuse" to serve, so long as they do serve. The thing is nonsense until they "resist" the government. But "resisting" is only another mode of declaring war against the government; and thus the question for the peace men only becomes one of whom to fight.

So, too, another resolution declares that the "foundation of pure religion is peace"—though the founder of Christianity announced that he came to bring, "not peace, but a sword." The seventh resolution declares that "wars perpetuate ignorance"—a proposition contrary to all history. War has been a chief engine of civilization in all ages. It has been one of the great levers of human knowledge. The very enlargement of the ideas given to the common soldiery by contact with other men and other lands, tends to break up, not to "perpetuate," ignorance. Never did the North know so much of the South, or the South of the North, as to-day; nor would they

ever have known so much of each other, but for war. Venice and Genoa were built by the Crusaders; so was the prosperity of half the coastwise cities of the Mediterranean. The Crusades overthrew the feudal system by elevating the lower classes. The foreign travel they created, introduced a general refinement of manners. Modern European commerce and arts depend on the Crusades. European civilization at the present day derives from the Crusades. And if so much can be said of so blind, fanatical, and foolish a series of military expedition as those for the recovery of Palestine, what cannot be said of other wars, with more rational aims, and whose efforts were crowned with success?

We have discussed this question so much at length, not on account of the "Universal Peace Society" at Boston, but because, of late, several societies in England, and on various parts of the continent of Europe, have been enunciating the same views. The Geneva Conference is still fresh in memory. The great difficulty is that these theorists and idealists do not discriminate between just and sacred wars, when liberty or humanity is at stake, and the wars of intrigue, ambition, or private revenge. The noblest pages of history contain the records of wars; among the greatest names of history are those of warriors. War is a cruel business at best, and we need not attempt to disguise its horrors; but despotism, too, is cruel, and so is injustice. The cruelties of peace sometimes outnumber those of war. The spirit and purpose are what hallow strife.

A LONG report from Mr. J. F. KINNEY, one of the Special Indian Commissioners, confirms the views of those who are best informed in regard to the Indian question. The Indians demand the discontinuance of roads through their country, and the removal of military posts and white settlers. It is, of course, impossible for the Government to grant such terms as these. Such an unwise yielding would only lead to a temporary peace, to be soon followed by a renewal of the outrages of the past year, accompanied by still more impudent demands. The only course to pursue is that recommended by General SHERMAN and other officers who have investigated the subject. It is to remove to reservations those who are disposed to be peaceable, and to make vigorous war upon the rest until they also are ready to render submission. It is plain that the Sioux and other Northern tribes will never live in peace until they are whipped into it. The war need not be of the magnitude some people imagine necessary. There is no need of repeating the folly of 1863 and 1864, when twice as many troops were employed as constituted our whole Army before the war. If officers like SHERIDAN and CROOK, both of whom are experts in the business of Indian fighting, are allowed discretionary power, a comparatively small number of men will soon bring the refractory to submission. A battalion of friendly Indians, like the Crows, supported by a few regiments of white soldiers, vigorously directed against their camps in late Winter, would soon win a peace for us; they would do more than twenty thousand troops operating at a different season. The accident of politico-military service which sent General SHERIDAN to the Plains, will prove a very happy one if he is allowed to conduct the Indian war in his own way, without hindrance from bureaus or agents.

In approving of the sentence of General Court-martial held in New Orleans, Major-General MOWER decides that it was not legal to reserve from the forfeiture of a soldier's pay "so much thereof as may be due the sutler."

THE ARMY.

SECOND Lieutenant JAMES H. GRIGGS, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Raleigh, N. C., charged with—

CHARGE I.—Accepting and receiving receipts and vouchers from creditors of the United States, without paying to such creditors the amounts specified therein, in violation of Paragraph 994, Revised Army Regulations (Act of Twenty-ninth Congress, Session 1, Chapter 90, Section 16, approved August 6, 1846.) And,

CHARGE II.—Embezzlement of public money entrusted to him for the payment of men under his command, and for other purposes.

The Court having found the accused "Guilty" of the charges preferred against him, sentenced Lieutenant GRIGGS "To be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or which may hereafter become due; and that he be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States; and that he be imprisoned at such place as the commanding general may direct for the term of one year; and that he pay to the United States a fine of four hundred dollars, and that he be further imprisoned until the fine be paid, such further imprisonment not to exceed six months; the crime, name, place of abode of the accused, and the sentence of this Court to be published in the newspapers of this State and the State of Massachusetts."

The President has modified the sentence as follows: "To be dishonorably dismissed, with loss of all pay and allowances; to be imprisoned for one year; to restore one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, or the amount embezzled." Dry Tortugas is designated as the place of confinement.

BREVET Major-General ALVAN C. GILLEM, Colonel of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, on the 6th inst., issued the following order:

Ere the badge of mourning of one of our comrades has been removed, the melancholy duty devolves upon the colonel commanding, to announce the death of another. Captain CHARLES C. HYATT, died of yellow fever, at Pass Christian, Miss., on the morning of the 5th instant. Among the first to offer his services to aid in maintaining our nationality, he served with distinction until the close of the war, when as a testimonial of his services, he was commissioned a captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; during his connection with this regiment, his conduct has been such as not only to secure the approbation of his military superiors, but by his affability, and kindness, to gain the esteem and affection of all with whom he has been associated. The service has lost a gallant and efficient officer, and the members of this command a sincere and high-toned friend; as a tribute of respect for the deceased, the officers of this regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and hilt of the sword for sixty days.

FIRST Lieutenant J. LEWIS SPALDING, First U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at New Orleans, La., on charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications under this charge set forth that Lieutenant SPALDING, while Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Louisiana, purchased from one PATRICK FLANNERY, at reduced rates, a number of vouchers, for rewards due FLANNERY for the apprehension of certain deserters, and did shortly afterward, obtain the full amount of these vouchers from the Disbursing Quartermaster, U. S. A. The Court having found the accused guilty of the specifications, with certain verbal alterations, sentenced him "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The sentence of the Court having been approved by the President, Lieutenant SPALDING ceased to be an officer of the Army from the 9th ult.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, the Military Reservation of Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, is hereby established and defined, by the following boundaries, according to the survey and map made by Second Lieutenant D. H. KELTON, Tenth Infantry, in 1867: commencing at the flag-staff at Fort Wadsworth, whose latitude is 45 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds, and longitude 97 degrees 30 minutes, running thence to a point three miles west of the Fort, thence due north ten miles, thence east nine miles, thence south fifteen miles, thence west to the intersection of a line run south from the west point, embracing a tract nine by fifteen miles.

BREVET Major-General AUGER, commanding the Department of the Platte, has issued the following order:

The fact that scurvy has appeared at some of the posts in the Department, at this season of the year, is good evidence of neglect somewhere. With plenty of fresh beef, and the anti-scorbutics provided by the commissary department, the conclusion is irresistible, that some company commanders, at least, have failed in their duties, as pointed out in Paragraphs 116 to 122, inclusive, and 1,229, Army Regulations, 1863. The ration is ample, with careful management, to enable the company commander to give a sufficient variety to it, not only to prevent scurvy, but to make it attractive. All it requires is his watchful care and attention. Not a day should pass without a thorough examination of his company mess, and a study how to improve it; and commanders of posts are desired, especially, to see that company commanders attend to their whole duty in this respect; and all inspecting officers will report particularly in

relation to this subject. Medical officers of posts are not to wait until scurvy appears, before adopting measures against it. They should make themselves acquainted with the issues to companies, and the character of their messes, to see that a proper variety is given to the ration, and that it is properly cooked. Fresh beef should be issued to troops, when practicable, four days in seven.

Hereafter, on the last day of each month, the A.C.S. at each post, will make to the chief commissary of the Department, a report of his sales of canned fruits and vegetables and anti-scorbutics of all kinds, giving name of each officer to whom sold, with amount of each article, and whether for his own use or for his company.

As the season approaches, when danger from fire may be apprehended, commanding officers are reminded to have every precaution taken against it. Not only this, but they must have every available means at hand to extinguish a fire, should one break out. When there is no supply of water convenient, all public buildings should have an ample number of casks or barrels about them, filled with water, with necessary buckets, continually in readiness for use in case they are required. It should be made the duty of the officer of the day to inspect these arrangements each day and see that everything is in order. Commanding officers will give such needful orders in writing, on this subject, as may seem to them necessary, and will see that all officers and men are properly instructed what to do in case of fire.

BREVET Major GEORGE S. PEIRCE, Captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Camden, Arkansas, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1st.—Violation of the Fifty-fourth Article of War. Specification.—In this that Captain George S. Peirce, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major United States Army, did, on or about the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the town of Camden, State of Arkansas, maliciously destroy and assist to destroy, and cause to be destroyed, the type, cases, and other printing material of the public newspaper styled the *Constitutional Eagle*, said type, cases and printing material being of the value of two thousand dollars or thereabout, and being the property of Anson W. Hobson and Rufus Lincoff, inhabitants of the United States.

Charge 2d.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification.—In this that Captain George S. Peirce, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major United States Army, did, on or about the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the town of Camden, State of Arkansas, proceed with a squad or number of soldiers, to wit: thirty or thereabout, to the office of the public newspaper styled the *Constitutional Eagle*, and did then and there unlawfully incite, direct and assist said soldiers to remove and destroy a large quantity of the type, cases, and other printing material of said newspaper and office.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty." The court found the accused

Of the specification to the first charge, except the words "two thousand," and substituting for those words the words "one thousand," and of the specification so amended, "guilty." Of the first charge, "guilty." Of the specification, second charge, "guilty." Of the second charge, "guilty."

The court, therefore, sentenced the accused to forfeit his monthly pay for one year, and to be degraded in rank, so that he shall have his name placed on the list of captains of infantry, and shall take rank next after the fifty captains now next below him in rank, and to be reprimanded in general orders.

Brevet Major-General ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, makes the following remarks in the case:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Brevet Major George S. Peirce, Captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, are approved and confirmed. A copy of the sentence, with the action thereon, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General of the Army, and to the Chief Paymaster of this District for their information. The article in the newspaper, which provoked the accused to commit a penitentiary offence, denounced exhibitions of drunken men in uniform on the streets of Camden. Major Peirce seems not to have been aware that untruthful criticism does not provoke a man of sense, but that newspaper comments usually are resented only in proportion to their fidelity to fact. The General Commanding hopes that this view of the subject will impress itself upon him, and that hereafter he will have no occasion to feel resentment at any publication upon the subject of drunkenness.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY has issued the following order:

The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of the commanding officers of posts in carrying out the requirements of General Orders No. 92, current series, from Headquarters Second Military District. In any case embraced within the first subdivision of paragraph 1 of said order, the rate of taxation fixed by law, and prevailing at the time the transaction was made and completed, or the property, or right, was parted with, which is the subject of taxation, shall constitute the basis for correcting such excessive taxation: and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding—it being the design of that part of said paragraph 1 to protect persons, making business operations, from unforeseen imposition of taxes in excess of the rates prevailing when such operations were consummated; In any case arising under the second subdivision of paragraph 1 of said order, the rate of taxation imposed on the property or person of a resident of the State shall be the basis for correcting such tax as affecting the property or person of a non-resident; and upon being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding. In all cases where the collection of any tax is suspended under the first or second subdivisions of paragraph 1 of said order, the order suspending the same shall be limited to preventing the collection of any excess of such tax over and above the amount properly taxable in accordance with the provisions of said order as explained by this circular. Commanding officers of posts are authorized to make such orders as may be requisite for carrying into operation the clauses of said order in conforming with the foregoing provisions, and all civil officers at the respective posts are required to comply therewith.

NEW BOOKS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. Patten, U. S. A., has, from time to time since he entered West Point, written pieces of poetry, many of which have attracted considerable attention and favorable criticism. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, have, under the title of "Voices of the Border," published a full collection of the Colonel's earlier and later productions. The collection consists of Songs of the Field, Songs of the Bower, Indian Melodies, and Promiscuous Poems. The portion of this volume comprised in the Songs of the Field was originally inscribed to Lieutenant-General Scott, and consists chiefly of pieces on subjects suggested by the Mexican war. The Songs of the Bower are for the most part love songs. The "Seminole's Reply," which is included in the Indian Melodies, and which is familiar to every schoolboy, is, perhaps, the most widely known of the Colonel's productions. The "Merry Sleigh," which is included among the Promiscuous Poems, has also met with considerable favor. The poems, and the explanations of the incidents which prompted them, cover three hundred and sixty-one pages, the whole being very neatly printed and bound.

HARPER & BROTHERS have issued the twenty-first edition, revised and enlarged, of the "Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocketbook," by Charles H. Haswell. The first edition of this work, consisting of 284 pages, was published in 1843. The original edition has been revised and greatly enlarged, the present volume containing over six hundred pages. The extensive range of subjects treated of by Mr. Haswell have given his work a wide circulation, while the information it contains has made it all but indispensable to the young engineer and mechanic.

HARPER & BROTHERS have published, in book form, "Birds of Prey," by Miss M. E. Braddon, a novel which appeared as a serial in *Belgravia* and *Harper's Weekly*.

HARVARD MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES. Two volumes. Cambridge: Sever & Francis.

This admirable work, which we have before praised in the highest terms, has now passed to a second and cheaper edition. It is still a beautifully printed and elegant publication, and at the same time its moderate price will give it a wide circulation. It consists of a series of short biographies of the ninety-five gallant sons of Harvard University who fell in battle during the Rebellion, while fighting under the Union banners, or who died from wounds or disease contracted in the service. It would not have accorded with the historic fame of the most ancient of American universities had not her sons been foremost among all competitors to enter the field in the struggle of civilization with anarchy and despotism—if her roll of honor had not contained more numerous and more illustrious names than any other. Beginning with Major-General James S. Wadsworth, we find this record containing the names of some of the most famous of our Union forces; and so many fields contained the dead of Harvard that these two volumes carry us to any epoch of the war from Bull Run to Five Forks, and to every part of the country, from Gettysburg to Galveston. It is a series of stories to stimulate patriotism in the young of many generations to come.

Those love truth best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do;
They followed her and found her
Where all may hope to find,
Not in the ashes of the burnt-out mind
But beautiful, with danger's sweetness round her;
Where faith made whole with deed
Breathes its awakening breath
Into the lifeless creed,
They saw her plumed and mailed,
With sweet stem free unveiled,
And all repaying eyes look proud on them in death.

In all her long array of famous names which during two hundred and thirty years Harvard has given to the country she boasts none like these. Her ninety-five dead hero-scholars, her many hundreds of living patriot-scholars are those to whom, like the mother of Gracchi, she points, saying, "These are my jewels!" For the cause of enlightened patriotism no book is more worthy of general circulation, and none furnishes a nobler stimulus to the youth of America to be wise, loyal, and heroic, even to death.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel Harry Gilmor. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a book of considerable interest. The adventures of a dashing cavalry officer are always entertaining reading, and that Harry Gilmor was a dashing cavalry officer he himself admits in this volume. A cut of Harry on horseback, prefixed to the volume, removes any lingering doubt on this subject. It is really quite a spiritedly-told story of personal adventures, not more egotistical than autobiographies generally are, and though not absolutely trustworthy with regard to the performances of "the enemy"—i. e., of our forces—is yet quite an improvement in this respect on the trash which Pollard pours out. It furnishes, if not a key, a comment for many historic incidents which took place in the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland, and is worthy of a subordinate place in war libraries.

ON THE CAM. Lectures on the University of Cambridge, in England. By William Everett. Cambridge: Lever & Francis.

This is a book made up of young Mr. Everett's somewhat celebrated lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute. It does not take much reading of the volume to see that he came honestly by his elaboration of style, classic and historic profusion of illustration, and scholarly enthusiasm. It is, so far as we know, the best book of its kind on the subject. Its excessive elaboration, its florid rhetoric, and its perpetual soaring and see-sawing into a kind of platform eloquence, make the volume somewhat monotonous. It is also a queer mixture of maturity and puerility in comment, with the latter element, perhaps, predominant. It would, perhaps, fall under the country parson's epithet of "realy," and the unquestioning self-confidence of the author does not make that epithet less appropriate. It has now and then such awkwardly-constructed sentences as this: "Such a one is a most accomplished and amiable man, who I was delighted to see suggested for the vacant bishopric of Ely." But these are trifles. The book is full of the right spirit, displays a genuine enthusiasm for liter-

ature, and is full of promise. The lectures ought not to have been printed as they were delivered. Mr. Everett claims indulgence for the book, on the ground that they are so printed. On the contrary, he ought to have sacrificed many things, and altered others, which will bear being declaimed, but not being coolly read.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1867.

Monday, October 7th.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to date from October 10, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon.

Second Lieutenant W. C. Bayliss, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty, until the subsidence of the yellow fever in Texas, when he will be ordered to join his regiment.

Permission to open a trading establishment at Fort Wallace, Kansas, under the resolution of Congress, entitled "A Resolution to authorize the Commanding General of the Army to permit traders to remain at certain military posts," is hereby granted Mr. V. L. Todd.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the stoppage against the pay of Lieutenant G. A. H. Clements, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, directed by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 394, August 5, 1867, from this office, will be removed, he having rendered to this office satisfactory explanations as to the cause of the non-rendition of his recruiting accounts for January, February and March, 1867, and return of recruiting property for the quarter ending March 31, 1867.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second-Lieutenant William J. Roe, Jr., Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until June 1, 1868.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel E. W. Hinks, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 146, September 6, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 21, September 20, 1867, from Headquarters Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, as transferred First-Lieutenant Robert Gray, of that regiment from Company D, and directed him to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for re-assignment, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 21, September 20, 1867, from Headquarters Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, as assigned the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First-Lieutenant George F. Raulston, Company A; First-Lieutenant John T. Morrison, Company E.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for twenty days from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 176, September 19, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas L. Brent, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

The resignation of Captain C. C. Pomeroy (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 5, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Permission to delay rejoining his regiment until the 1st of January, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Major A. B. Cain, Fourth United States Infantry.

Permission to draw the usual advance mileage from New York to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourteenth United States Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. H. Hall, First United States Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 149, August 29, 1867, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended three months.

The telegraphic order of the 5th instant, from this office, granting Post Chaplain Edmund B. Tuttle leave of absence for four days, is hereby confirmed.

The Superintendent General Recruiting service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, now at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Washington, D. C., for assignment to the Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps). The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Tuesday, October 8th.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Major William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department. Permission to go beyond sea is granted by the Secretary of War.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty at San Francisco, California, relieving Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties, etc. He will proceed to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and is authorized to draw the usual advance mileage.

Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, will, upon being relieved from duty at San Francisco, report in person to the Commanding General and the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, or wherever else necessary in that Department.

Captain James Kelly, late of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry (as a three-battalion organization), under orders of the President to be restored to the Army (Special Orders No. 544, Paragraph 10, from this office, dated October 31, 1866), is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby announced as belonging to the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, the regiment to which he would have been assigned had he remained in service. He will report, without delay, to the Commanding Officer, Thirty-fourth Infantry, at Grenada, Mississippi, for assignment to duty with Company A. This order to take effect from September 16, 1867.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 453, September 26, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of the following named officers of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, by the commanding officer of that regiment, to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes, to Company G; First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, to Company H; Second Lieutenant Wallace Tear, to Company A.

Permission to return to Louisville, Ky., and await orders, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, relieving Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster. This order to take effect on the expiration of Colonel Ransom's present leave of absence. Colonel Batchelder, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15th, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the travel pay and subsistence to which soldiers discharged from the service of the United States are entitled under existing laws and regulations will hereafter be allowed in case of those discharged west of the Rocky Mountains, to the places of their enlistment in the Eastern States, by the Isthmus route, provided that route is the one by which the Eastern States are most convenient of access from the post at which they are discharged.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of their services being no longer required. They will receive no final payments until they have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the Government: Captain Gilbert R. Chandler, Nineteenth regiment; Captain C. R. Becker, Seventeenth regiment; First Lieutenant John C. Chance, Ninth regiment.

Permission to delay starting for his post, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, for thirty days, is hereby granted Post Chaplain George D. Crocker.

Wednesday, October 9th.

First Lieutenant J. H. Mahnken, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to join his regiment in the Department of California. The usual advance mileage will be paid him.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, Second U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 15th, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Pierce, Assistant Quartermaster, in special orders No. 131, September 13th, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of orders No. 96, September 20th, 1867, from Headquarters Eighth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant Eugene B. Gibbs, to Company D; Second Lieutenant C. T. Speer, to Company I.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant A. A. Reese, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his company M at Fort Jefferson, Florida, until the subsidence of the yellow fever will admit of his doing so with safety, is hereby granted Brevet Captain George W. Crabb, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to New York city on duty connected with the subsistence department, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. G. Marshall, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters as Major, Fifth U. S. Infantry, while before the Retiring Board at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and awaiting the result of his examination, provided he was not furnished quarters in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 46, April 16th, 1867, from Headquarters Thirty-Fourth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant Allen Almy, to Company K. First Lieutenant W. W. Barrett, to Company F.

The leave of absence granted Captain H. Gardner, Forty-Fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 154, September 12th, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of Washington, is hereby extended ten days.

The telegraphic order of the 8th instant, granting First Lieutenant L. P. Derby, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, permission to draw advance mileage from New York to San Francisco, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, the time for the assembling of the General Court Martial, convened by Special Orders No. 455, September 28th, 1867, from this office, for the trial of Brevet Major-General August V. Kauz, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-Fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby postponed until further orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General John Ely, Colonel Twenty-First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of his services being no longer required. He will receive no

final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Thursday, October 10th.

Brevet Captain Howard Stockton, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, and will report to the commanding officer thereof accordingly.

The telegraphic order of the 9th instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry, permission to draw advance mileage from New York to San Francisco, is hereby confirmed.

Such of the members of the band of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, as were enlisted as musicians will be discharged the service of the United States, if they desire it, upon the receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving. The remainder of the band, and those above referred to who do not desire their discharge, will be assigned as privates to the companies of their regiment by its commanding officer.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the transfer of Second Lieutenant Julius E. Leas, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, by the commanding officer of that regiment, to Company G, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Regimental Orders No. 55, September 25, 1867, from Headquarters Seventh U. S. Cavalry, as assigned the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant Charles Brewster, to Company E; First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, to Company H.

Fort Whipple, Virginia, having been ordered to be broken up to save expenses of constructing quarters there, the two companies of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, now stationed at that post will be ordered by the Commanding General, Department of the Potomac, to Fort McHenry, Maryland, to report to the commanding officer of the Department of Washington. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

So much of Special Orders No. 458, October 2, 1867, from this office, as directs the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to forward, under proper charge, two hundred and forty recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to the Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby revoked.

Friday, October 11th.

Leave of absence for three months, to date from November 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General O. E. Babcock, Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, in lieu of that usually granted officers upon graduating, and of which this officer was not allowed to avail himself at the time. Permission to go beyond the limits of the United States has been granted by the Secretary of War.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. F. Conyngham, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 136, September 19th, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

The resignation of First Lieutenant S. E. Chamberlin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 9, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

So much of Special Orders No. 269, Paragraph 2, from this office, dated May 25, 1867, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect July 1, 1867, Additional Paymaster Henry Almadest (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) U. S. Volunteers, is hereby amended to date December 1, 1867.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Wildrick, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 159, September 21, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

Saturday, October 12th.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major H. F. Brownson, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 151, September 23, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended twenty days.

Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having, at his own request, been ordered before a board of examination, and having been found by that board to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28th, 1866, General Johnson is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Major-General.

A board of examination having found First Lieutenant Charles P. Miller, Seventh U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that the said incapacity resulted from sickness, which sickness was not incident to the service," the President directs that in accordance with section 17 of the act of Congress, approved August 3d, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforth omitted from the Army Register.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 2, July 5th, 1867, from Headquarters, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, as assigned the following named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Captain W. H. Biabee, to Company A; Captain Ebenezer D. Harding, to Company D; Captain Isaac d'Isay, to Company E; Captain Edmund F. Thompson, to Company K; First Lieutenant Charles H. Warrens, to Company B; Second Lieutenant Florence L. McCarty, to Company C; Second Lieutenant Paul Harwood, to Company D; First Lieutenant W. S. Matson, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Geo. H. Palmer, to Company E; First Lieutenant Jacob Paulus, to Company F; Second Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, to Company F; First Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, to Company G; Second Lieutenant Sigismund Sternburg, to Company G; First Lieutenant R. N. Fenton, to Company H; Second Lieutenant E. R. P. Shurley, to Company H; First Lieutenant Seth Bonny, to Company K.

Major John A. Thompson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a post.

The commanding general of the department in which Private Charles H. Gauthier, Company B, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is serving, will, on the receipt of this order, convene a board of officers of the Infantry arm of the service, to examine and report upon his qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Gay, Major Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will report in person to the Commanding General Fifth Military District, for assignment to a post, when the yellow fever subsides so as to permit his doing so with safety.

First Lieutenant Calbraith P. Rodgers, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Jackson, Mississippi, and report for duty with his company (D), when by the disappearance of the yellow fever he can safely do so.

First Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report for duty with his battery (I), when by the disappearance of the yellow fever he can safely do so.

Monday, October 14th.

On the receipt of this order Leonard S. Doolittle will proceed to Murfreesboro', Tennessee, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed superintendent.

Transportation from Louisville, Kentucky, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 422, August 22, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until November 15, 1867.

The Commanding General Department of the East, will transfer Company I, Third U. S. Artillery, from Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, to Fort Winthrop, Massachusetts. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Captain Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 410, paragraph 6, from this office, dated September 11, 1867, as musters out of the service Captain A. W. Wills (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to date from November 1, 1867, is hereby amended to take effect December 31, 1867. He will continue in the discharge of the duties upon which he has been heretofore engaged.

The resignation of Captain James Cullon (Brevet Major), Seventh U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 12, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Albion Howe, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 137, October 1, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

George A. Maguire, of Missouri, having been appointed a Commissioner, under the Act approved March 29, 1867, "to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended by the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," vice John S. Phelps, of Missouri, declined, is hereby directed to meet the other Commissioners at Indianapolis, Indiana, on a date to be hereafter announced from this office, there to take the necessary oath and enter upon the duties of his office.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Samuel S. Jessop, in Special Orders No. 157, September 19, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Colonel Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel, quarters, and forage for his two horses, at Buffalo, New York, until November 1, 1867, provided he is not furnished quarters, fuel, and forage in kind, or commutation therefor.

THE ABYSSINIAN HOSPITAL SHIPS.

AMID the many preparations in which our local and Indian authorities are now engaged, there is no department which demands more careful attention, or in which the public interest is more thoroughly vested, than that of the hospital accommodation for our suffering soldiery in the intended expedition.

The three vessels which are being fitted out here for the accommodation of the sick troops are the *Golden Fleece*, 2,768 tons; the *Queen of the South*, 2,226 tons; and the *Mauritius*, 2,135 tons, all iron vessels, "propelled" by steam and sails, and now lying in the tidal basin of the Victoria Docks. They are all well-tried and well-built ships, and bid fair to be the most successful ship-hospitals yet fitted out. In describing the arrangements it will be as well to speak of the decks by the terms used in passenger ships. The upper, or first, deck of each, then, is without poop, and is devoted to the exercise of convalescents. The upper passenger deck and the lower passenger deck (the one below it) both constitute the wards. These decks, except in one instance (the lower passenger deck of the *Queen of the South*, if we remember rightly), are not flush from stem to stern, but are, as is common in iron ships, divided into compartments of large superficial area. In all cases the height of the 'tween-decks is considerably above seven feet, reaching in some instances to eight feet some inches. In no instance, however, do we find the lofty 'tween-decks of the "American liners," as they are termed, which in some instances are more than nine feet from deck to deck. The hatchways are in all cases wide, and will almost invariably be kept open, and a very fair amount of light is admitted by the skylights and the

numerous side-ports which the vessels possess. The ports are, it must be confessed, small, but the great height of the ships above water will admit of their being almost always kept open, and, in addition, they are far more numerous than in ships generally.

Let us take the *Golden Fleece* as a type of these vessels. On the upper deck are placed the closets, urinals, sinks, lavatories, bakehouse, washing and mangling room, and drying room. These are all excellent in character. The closets are placed forward, and are of the latrine class, and are so constructed that it will be almost impossible for excrementitious matters to remain attached to them. They are not provided with cisterns, but are intended to be flushed out four or five times a day, or often if necessary, by the donkey-engine. The lavatories contain every necessary accommodation for the cleanliness of the men, the urinals are in so well constructed, and the bakehouse, cook's galley, etc., are as well arranged and supplied as it is possible to desire. This deck will be covered with a double awning of canvas, and is, as we have said, the place where the convalescent may take air and exercise.

The upper passenger deck and saloon for the officers comes next in descent. This deck constitutes the wards, and demands, therefore, more attention than the preceding one. Here we note that everything which could possibly block up space or impede the passage of air currents has been scrupulously removed. The cots in which the patients will be placed are constructed of iron and canvas, and seem both light and convenient. Each one swings on pivots, placed at the ends, and supported by two vertical posts running from deck to deck. They can be permitted to swing, or may be fixed at will, and above each of them is placed a rope by which the invalid may lift himself from his bed. There are also various contrivances for affording support to the patient in different positions. These cots measure six feet three inches long, by two feet three inches wide, a very fair allowance when it is remembered that emigrant passengers are allowed but eighteen inches. A very important point in connection with the arrangement of these cots is now to be noted. Unlike the berths in ships, they are placed in but one tier, and thus each patient has the benefit of all the air above his cot, and being placed at a height of only about two feet and a half above the floor, he is not compelled to breathe the warm atmosphere which accumulates in the upper portion of the 'tween-deck. We observe, too, that in each case the cot is placed at a considerable distance from the ship's side, by which means both draught and heat are avoided. The lateral space is not a fixed one, but it is always ample; and the actual allowance of cubic space to each berth, supposing even the accessory hammocks to be slung over the tables, will be from 332 to 350 cubic feet. In general, however, it will amount to 400 cubic feet. In each cot is placed a mattress, of four inches and a half deep, and stuffed with the best curled hair. Many of the cots are specially arranged with canvas slips for dysenteric patients, and a certain number (from four to six for each ship) are specially contrived for cases of fracture, the centre being fitted with an India-rubber plug, for which a bed can be substituted, after the plan of Mr. Alderman's invalid couch. The bath-room contains ten large baths and ten shower-baths, and is supplemented by numerous portable baths of large size.

The ventilation of these vessels is, we have little hesitation in saying, the most perfect which has ever been employed on board ship—indeed, the question arises whether there is not too much ventilation. In the ships fitted out for emigrants under the Government emigration, Dr. Edmonds's system of ventilation by the steam jet vacuum is alone adopted, and each emigrant gets only 90 cubic feet of space. Here each patient receives about 400 cubic feet of space, and in addition to the ventilating apparatus of Dr. Edmonds (which some sanitarians consider sufficient), has the ventilation proceeding from constantly open hatches, constantly open ports, and two special provisions suggested by Dr. Massey. It is computed that there will be at least a hundred square inches of aperture for each man, but this is considerably below the mark. We are speaking of the ventilation of the upper passenger decks. The lower passenger decks, having less hatchway ventilation, have more of these tubes and traps, and are thus as well provided for. Altogether we may say that the provision for ventilation is such as we have never seen attempted before, and we shall be much surprised if it is not found to be productive of good results.

Each ship will carry a surgeon specially trained at the Netley School, and supplied with anemometers and all the other instruments necessary for ascertaining with precision the value of the contrivances used for ventilation. The surgeons in charge of the ships will be—for the *Mauritius*, Staff-Surgeon Woodward; for the *Queen of the South*, Staff-Surgeon Charters; and for the *Golden Fleece*, Staff-Surgeon Roch.

While, then, we cannot but think that in carrying out the hygienic arrangements of these ships, Dr. Massey has shown an earnestness of purpose, a practical knowledge, and a scientific acumen creditable in the highest degree to his reputation and his office, we are bound to inquire why the Admiralty was forced to contract for private vessels. With ships at its disposal like the *Miami*, which now lies condemned in the Medway, and which would give a cubic space of over one thousand feet to each individual, we may fairly ask why £54,000 is spent in bargain with a company. Is there an honest reason for this? If so, let it be forthcoming. The public has certainly the right to demand an explanation from the Admiralty. "Circumlocution" has had its day, and the officialism which in discharging a grave public duty selects the more unsatisfactory of two alternatives, and the eye which involves an extravagant expenditure of public funds, must be compelled to give an account of its stewardship.

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H.

The principal sub-depot of General Recruiting Service is at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, and is commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. All the men who are enlisted for the general service in the Eastern States, or New York, and Pennsylvania, are sent to Fort Columbus, whence they are assigned to such regiments as may be in

need of recruits. The island is admirably suited for a recruiting depot, as it is but a few minutes' row or sail from New York City, and yet is entirely separated from the main land by water, so that with a proper guard it is impossible for any one to land on the island, or leave it, except with the permission of the commanding officer.

There were this Summer some few cases of cholera among the soldiers at Fort Columbus, and it was stated in the daily papers that the appearance of the epidemic was owing to the filthy condition of the men's quarters and the guard house. Nothing could be farther from the truth than such a statement, as not only Fort Columbus, but the entire island, is in a splendid state of police. The soldiers' quarters are kept scrupulously clean, and the mess rooms are without spot or suspicion of dirt. This is the case throughout all the building in Fort Columbus, where the larger portion of the garrison are quartered.

At the south-eastern corner of the island is a small work called the South Battery, where the music boys are quartered. Officers enlisting drummers and fifers send them to the island for instruction, where they remain until they are sufficiently familiar with the various calls. These music boys, of whom there are usually one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, are formed into a Company B, under the charge of old non-commissioned officers, who require them to keep their persons and their quarters clean. The quarters and mess rooms in the South Battery are all that could be desired in point of cleanliness. Among the sergeants in charge of Company B is one veteran who wears nine service chevrons.

Each man at the depot has a bed to himself, and thus much trouble is avoided which would otherwise occur from bringing together so many men from all parts, and of such diverse habits. It is, we believe, generally conceded by experienced officers that as far as possible each soldier should be allowed to have a bunk to himself.

From the South Battery a sea wall has been commenced and finished about half way to Castle William, which stands in the north-west corner of the island. It is important that this work should be finished, although want of an appropriation has caused the work to be discontinued.

Castle William is a stone fort of considerable age, for on the one side of the entrance is "commenced 1807," and on the other "completed 1811." It has been suggested that the spelling of the finisher should be corrected, but it is to be hoped that the suggestion will meet with the ridicule it deserves. In Castle William are the quarters of the general prisoners, and the recruits who have not been examined. The quarters of these men are not in as good order as those in the fort, but they are clean, and very far from being filthy or unhealthy.

The hospital accommodations at the depot are ample, consisting of a large brick house, and a number of frame buildings. There is an exceedingly tasty chapel for the Episcopal service, and arrangements are made for a service for such of the men as are Roman Catholics. One of the fifteen bands allowed the Army is stationed here, and is highly appreciated by the garrison. There should be fifty Army bands, instead of fifteen. One or two years ago the post library was burned, but it is now located in a stone building, and is almost as large as it was before.

The quarters of the subalterns are not as commodious as they should be at such a post. If the Post Quartermaster would comply with some of the suggestions made him by his brother officers, he might make them much more comfortable, without doing the Government any injustice.

There is also an ordnance depot on the island, under the charge of Brevet Brigadier-General Laidley, which, however, is chiefly used for the storing of ordnance stores. There is here a vast quantity of lead, weighing, it is said many hundred thousand pounds.

The officers stationed on the island think it the model post in the United States. It is not possible for us to decide how just their claim is; but we think that it would be hard to surpass the admirable police of the men's quarters, and the post generally.

"THE FAST RUNNER."

GEN. HARNEY, who is sixty-seven years of age, is six feet three inches in height, and is as straight as an arrow, and in his younger days used to excel every Indian on the plains with whom he came in contact, in running, jumping and wrestling. He is known universally among the Indians as the "fast runner." He says he was never badly pressed but once in running, and that was many years ago, when he was encamped at the Mandan village, on the Missouri river. The Indians had brought in their fastest runner and challenged the General to run. All the tribes in that part of the country were present, and all were in high glee, thinking they had a sure thing. General Harney prepared himself and went out about half a mile from camp across a ravine, which was as near as the Indians were allowed to come to his camp, and met them. The Indians were so confident of winning the race, that they bet everything they possessed on the result, and the officers of Harney's command also backed their favorite to the utmost extent. The Indians would bet a buffalo robe against a plug of tobacco, or a pony against a few pounds of sugar and coffee. The odds they considered in their favor. The distance run was eight hundred yards, and one from each side chosen to start them, and as judges of the race. The Indian got almost fifteen feet the advantage of the General on the start, but supposing he could beat the Indian easily he did not mind it at first, but it was a long distance to gain, and by putting forth his utmost efforts and straining every nerve, he only beat the Indian three feet. The Indian dropped upon the ground at the end of the race exhausted, and was so chagrined at his defeat that he would, under no circumstances, come near the General again. The General would only accept a few trifling things for his winnings, but gave the best back to the Indian. From that time he has been known among the Indians as "the fast runner," and his influence is in proportion to his popularity.—*Exchange.*

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The U. S. steamer *Aroostook* was at Singapore on August 18th.

Commodore John Rudd, retired 1st U. S. N., died at Philadelphia on the 12th instant.

The *Sabine* arrived at New York last Friday, and was to sail for New London on the 18th inst.

The steamer *Tuscarora*, from the Fejee Islands via Tahiti, arrived at Honolulu on the 10th ult.

The *Ticonderoga*, Capt. Robert H. Wyman commanding, arrived at Southampton on the 14th instant.

The sailors on the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at the Gosport Navy Yard, publish a newspaper called the *Jolly Tar*.

Several naval vessels were recently sold at low prices at the Gosport Navy Yard. The rebel ram *Albemarle*, with machinery complete, brought only \$2,500.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Aroostook* at Singapore, on the 18th August. She was to sail for Hong Kong on the 20th August.

The French gunboat *Surcouf* anchored off the Battery the first part of last week, and exchanged the usual salutes with our forts and the Austrian steamer *Elizabeth*, which is lying off Castle Garden.

On the 5th of October the following vessels were sold at the Boston yard: Steamer *Bienville* for \$45,000; ship *John Adams* for \$10,000, and ship *Vincennes* for \$8,600. This sale takes all the old vessels from that station.

The following cadet engineers have been admitted to the Naval Academy this year: James Steel, Genesee, Wisconsin; Charles P. Howell, Goshen, New York. The following midshipmen have been admitted to the Naval Academy since October 1st: William H. Slack, at large; Harry C. Singer, naval apprentice.

The U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, Lieutenant Commander Francis B. Blake, which has been serving for some time in the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived a short time since at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia. She was sent to the Navy-yard at Washington, where she has been put out of commission.

A PRIVATE letter from the *Mahaska*, dated New Orleans October 8th, informs us that the health of that vessel has greatly improved. No new cases of the yellow fever have occurred for some time. Eight or ten of the ship's company are in the hospital, but all of them are doing well.

Rear Admiral Rowan expects to sail in the *Piscataqua* about the 1st of next month from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to relieve Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell of the command of the Asiatic Squadron. Commander F. C. Rowe will sail with Admiral Rowan as his Fleet Captain. The *Hartford*, Admiral Bell's flag ship, will start for the United States on the arrival of the *Piscataqua*.

The *Friend of China*, of August 16th, says: "The following movements of United States men-of-war in this quarter have recently taken place: The U. S. corvette *Hartford*, with the flag of Admiral Bell, left on the 5th inst. for Chefoo; the *Shenandoah* on the 3d for Nagasaki. The *Wyoming* is somewhere in the north. The *Wachusett* is cruising, with Acting Consul General and Mrs. Mangan on board, about the Chusan archipelago, and the *Ashuelot* is at Amoy. The *Supply*, storeship, was very unfortunate during her stay here, losing one officer, Mr. Mackay, by drowning, and another, Mr. Martin, by cholera."

PAYMASTER Samuel Dana, serving in Arizona, recently had a narrow escape from being robbed and killed. On the morning after Major Dana left Prescott for Camps McPherson and McDowell, General Gregg was informed that the escort, consisting of fifteen men of Company I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, intended to rob the paymaster upon the desert below Wickenburg, and then to proceed to Sonora. General Gregg at once took measures to thwart this scheme, which he did by causing the arrest of the escort when Major Dana arrived at Camp McPherson, thus averting from the paymaster a very imminent danger.

The Lighthouse Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Coast of Georgia.—Little Cumberland Island Light-house.—Official notice is hereby given that the light-station at Little Cumberland Island, south side of the entrance to St. Andrew's Sound and Santillo River, has been re-established, and the light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st instant. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the third order, showing a fixed white light. The focal plane is elevated 78 feet above sea-level, and the light should be visible for a distance of fourteen miles. The tower is conical in form, colored white, surmounted by a black lantern. Latitude 30 deg. 53 min. 34 sec., longitude 81 deg. 24 min. 34 sec.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Inagua, one of the Bahamas, says: "If the United States require a favorable site for naval purposes in this part of the world, there is no spot more central or more favorably located than this same island. One of the most salubrious spots in the western world, easy of access, twelve hours' sail of Jamaica, six hours of St. Domingo, and four hours from Cuba—directly in the track of most of the South American, Jamaica, St. Domingo, and eastern end of Cuba trade, both for the United States and Europe, the location could not be more favorable. Before the war every hand would have been raised for annexation; but with our present internal and other taxes, such a step might be questionable."

The *Maumes* went into commission at the Washington Navy Yard on the 9th instant, and is expected to sail shortly for the Asiatic Squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant commander, W. B. Cushing; acting volunteer lieutenant, G. R. Durand; acting masters, J. G. Greene, F. A. Stanberg, R. Sommers, W. H. Wood; acting ensigns, R. B. Elder, Louis Goeltz; passed assistant surgeon, W. H. Jones; assistant paymaster, F. C. Alley;

acting first assistant engineer, W. M. Rodes; acting second assistant engineers, S. H. Magee, John T. Smith; acting third assistant engineers, W. S. Arthur, C. H. Pennington; mates, C. H. Cleveland, J. C. Howard, R. J. Speny, J. L. Plunkett; captain's clerk, Charles Higgins.

The U. S. steamer *Saco* arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 8th from the West Indies for slight repairs. The following is a list of the officers of the *Saco*: Commander, Henry Wilson; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, Wm. Whitehead; Acting Lieutenant, E. S. Keyser; Acting Masters, W. H. Brice, Geo. Howorth; Acting Ensigns, D. M. Hayes, Wm. Gregory; Midshipmen, Frank Hanford, A. B. Lillie, W. T. Swinburn, Henry Wheelan; Assistant Paymaster, John McMahon; Assistant Surgeon, E. A. Dulin; First Assistant Engineer, I. M. Hobby; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, I. Mulready, D. D. Fennell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, I. Fitzpatrick, G. W. Ellis.

The U. S. steamer *Marblehead* having finished adjusting compasses at the bouys at Hampton Roads on the 10th instant, sailed for Santa Cruz, West Indies, on the 11th. The following is a list of her officers: Le Roy Fitch, Lieutenant-Commander, commanding; W. W. Crowinshield, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive Officer; M. V. B. Haines, Acting Master, navigator; Acting Ensigns, Franklin Ellons, Wm. B. Arrante, J. A. H. Willmuth and Geo. E. Thomas; Mates, M. P. Butts, Chas. R. Marple, Peter O'Connor and J. B. Raynor; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. Smith; Assistant Paymaster, J. F. Tarbell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, David Fraser; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, S. K. Coster, Chas. W. O'Neill; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Thomas Camfield, John A. Frank; Captain's Clerk, Julius H. Gaskins.

NAVY YARD PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The *Tacony*, *Lenapee*, and *Yucca*, having undergone a thorough cleansing process at Quarantine, have been allowed to come up to the Yard. The officers of the *Tacony* have been detached, and the ship put out of commission. The *Lenapee* will go out of commission this week. The *Piscataqua* will be ready for her officers this week. The steam launch for this vessel is nearly completed. Surgeon Albert J. Gorgas has reported for duty at this Yard, relieving Surgeon A. L. Gihon, ordered to the *Idaho*. Work on the new vessel of the *Algonia* class is rapidly progressing.

The Naval General Court Martial, of which Commodore Charles Steedman was President, having finished the business before it, has been dissolved by order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a list of the officers of the flag ship *Piscataqua*, bound for the Asiatic Squadron:

FLEET OFFICERS—Rear Admiral, Stephen C. Rowan; Commander, Francis A. Rowe, Fleet Captain.

SHIP'S OFFICERS.—Captain Daniel Ammen, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Arthur R. Yates, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commanders, C. M. Schoonmaker, Henry B. Robeson, Horace E. Mullan and Oliver A. Batcheller; Lieutenants, Robley D. Evans and Francis Morris; Master, James B. Weaver; Acting Ensign, Charles Wilson; Midshipmen, Frederic M. Symonds, Edwin S. Jacob, Arthur A. Boyd, John F. Meigs, Fred. M. Wise, Charles E. Brown, Edward H. Gheen, Wells L. Field, Edward W. Very, Matthew Bolles, Alfred Foree, William H. Reeder, Daniel Delahanty and Harrison G. O. Colby; Captain George W. Collier and Second Lieutenant John C. Morgan U. S. M. C.; Paymaster, George F. Cutter; Surgeon, Robert T. Macoun; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Henry S. Pitkin; Assistant Surgeon, Adam Trau; Chief Engineer, Stephen D. Hibbert; First Assistant Engineers, Robert H. Gunnell and Henry W. Scott; Second Assistant Engineers, William H. Harris and John F. Bingham; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Thomas E. Lynch; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. J. Swords, A. D. Radcliffe and A. M. Shaw; Acting Boat-swain, John McCaffray; Gunner, George Sirian; Carpenter, Theo. H. Bishop; Sailmaker, Daniel C. Brayton; Captain's Clerk, —; Paymaster's Clerk, Fred. B. Didier.

DEATHS IN THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

BREVET Major H. A. Swartwout, commanding the 17th U. S. Infantry, since the 14th ult., has issued the following orders announcing the death of officers of his regiment:

September 14th.—The Brevet Major commanding, regrets to announce to the regiment the death of First Lieutenant Louis J. Lambert, 17th U. S. Infantry, who died at Brenham, Texas, yesterday, at 7 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant Lambert served with distinction during the entire war, as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Vols., and received successively the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, for gallant and meritorious service. He entered the 17th U. S. Infantry in 1866, and had but recently joined his regiment, when he met his untimely fate. The officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

September 17th.—It becomes the melancholy duty of the Brevet Major Commanding to announce to the regiment the decease of Brevet Colonel John D. O'Connell, Major Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, who died while in command of the Post of Houston, at Houston, Texas, on the 16th instant, of yellow fever. Colonel O'Connell entered the service in July, 1852, and served with great distinction during the late war, and for gallant and meritorious service received successively the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. The regiment has lost a good and faithful officer and a gallant gentleman. The officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

September 18th.—It again becomes the painful duty of the Brevet Major Commanding to announce to the regiment the decease of another of its officers, Captain L. H. Warren, who died at Houston, Texas, this morning, at 1 o'clock, of yellow fever. Captain Warren enlisted in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry in 1861, he rose rapidly from the ranks to the position of Second Lieutenant in

1862, received the brevet of Captain in July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services, and was promoted Captain in December, 1865. The officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

September 22d.—It becomes the melancholy duty of the Brevet Major Commanding to announce to the regiment the death of Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Vories, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, who died at the post of Hempstead, Texas, on the 21st instant, of the prevailing epidemic. Lieutenant Vories served with distinction during the late war, was appointed to the regiment in November, 1866, and has served with his company since that time. He exposed himself fearlessly, and was of great benefit to his command during the late trying times, and it is probable that his unremitting attention to others was the cause of his own untimely death. The service has lost a good officer. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

September 30th.—It becomes the duty of the Brevet Major Commanding to announce to the regiment the decease of Captain Samuel W. Black, who died at the post of Hempstead, Texas, on the 29th instant.

On the 7th instant, Brevet Major John H. Lathrop, captain in this regiment, died at Victoria, and on the 10th instant Captain Edward Collins issued the following order announcing the death of the officer who issued the foregoing orders:

It becomes the sad duty of the Captain commanding to announce to the regiment the death of one of its most accomplished officers, Brevet Major Henry Alden Swartwout, at Galveston, Texas, October 8th, 1867, of yellow fever. Major Swartwout began his services to the Government at the commencement of the late war, as Captain Fifth New York Infantry. He was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth, May 14th, 1861, was promoted Captain May 26th, 1864, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg. He served with distinction during the entire war, gaining the respect and confidence of his commanding officers, and for his many noble qualities was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In his untimely death the service has lost a valuable officer, and society one of its bright ornaments. He died as he lived, a true Christian. The officers of the regiment wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

The commanding officer, Companies A and B, First U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Sedgwick Hospital Barracks, Greenville, La., has been ordered to proceed at once, with his command to the Commercial Hotel building in New Orleans, occupying said building as quarters and reporting for further duty to the commanding officer post of New Orleans.

CAPTAIN A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. A., chief quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the District of the Indian Territory and Depot Q. M. and C. S. at Fort Gibson, C. N., having been placed in arrest, First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Eighth Infantry, has been detailed temporarily to discharge the duties of the above departments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FORT DODGE.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS, October 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I am able to communicate the following particulars relative to incidents in this vicinity, of late. On the 22d ult. a Mexican train of twenty-eight wagons was attacked by Indians on the Santa Fe and Overland Southern Stage Route, some thirty-seven miles west of Fort Dodge, Kansas. Two Mexicans were killed, and over a hundred whites captured by the savages. On the 23d ult. Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General U. S. A., was attacked. He was accompanied by Co. K, Fifth Infantry, recently from Albuquerque, N. M., officered by Brevet Major E. H. Brotherton and First Lieutenant E. Williams. We lost one man killed, and Lieutenant Williams severely wounded by a rifle ball in the left leg, above the knee. The Indians were repulsed; loss not known. This affair took place near the "Nine Mile Ridge," ten miles west of Cimarron Crossing. Lieutenant Williams was conveyed to Fort Dodge, Kansas, where amputation was found necessary. He is doing well, and will recover. On the 24th instant Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry, with sixty men, was sent from Fort Dodge to relieve the Mexican train, and to, if possible, force an engagement with the Indians. He was gone four days, and returned, reporting that the country were cleared of hostile Indians, having killed the only Indian he saw. His party sustained no loss. Immediately after he was ordered to Cimarron Crossing to investigate the cause which resulted in a conflict between the citizens at that station and the soldiers on escort duty there. The report has not yet been made known, but it is believed will bear heavily on the non-commissioned officer in charge of the escort, who has been arrested as being mainly responsible for the death of three men, and wounding of others. On the 25th ultimo three Indians made a dash for a man herding cattle within a mile of this post. He was unarmed, and paid the penalty of his indiscretion by the loss of his life. On the 7th ultimo a train of about a score of wagons, escorted by twelve colored soldiers, were attacked fourteen miles east of here by a large party of Indians. A teamster killed, and a large amount of quartermaster and some ordnance stores captured and destroyed. The goods and stores were invoiced to First Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third U. S. Infantry, A. A. Q. M., at post. Captain Wm. Thompson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is now stationed here, and Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry. October 2d, a detachment of one hundred cavalry belonging to Eighteenth Kansas Volunteers, commanded by Major Moore, passed through here on a western tour.

"BART."

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An able argument on "General Grant's position" appears in your paper of the 12th instant. The views of your correspondent are, in the main, sound, judicious, and correct; but as a well-wisher to the Army and the Republic, the writer feels it his duty to dissent from the doctrine laid down in the following paragraphs:

The clear intention of the Constitution is to invest Congress with the supreme command and control of the Army and Navy. Nothing can be made plainer than this intention. Although it makes the President Commander-in-Chief, it provides at once for his government in the 8th section of article 1, paragraph 13, of the Constitution, in these words: "The Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

There can be no doubting that these words fix unalterably in Congress the right to legislate exclusively for the Army, and to say what functions the President shall perform; and even to pass laws to suspend him from rank and command, as they do other Army officers, should he fail to obey the military laws of Congress, and to execute them in their true spirit and intention, in compliance with his oath of office.

The idea that the President's constitutional title as Commander-in-Chief of the Army gives him unrestricted command and control of the Army is the wildest political heresy that ever took possession of the mind of man.

The Constitution does not invest Congress with the supreme command and control of the Army. Its "power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces" is limited by the two clauses of the Constitution which makes the President Commander-in-Chief thereof, and the Executive of the laws, military, as well as civil. Whatever rules, Congress in its wisdom may choose to adopt, must recognize the force and effect of these two constitutional provisions, and leave to the Executive, or Commander-in-Chief, the method of executing them, or, in other words, the supreme (as far as any department of the government is so) command and control of the Army and Navy.

Again, as a part of the law-making power, the approval of the President must be first given to whatever laws for the government of the military service Congress may pass, before they can become the supreme law of the land, except when his objections thereto may be overruled by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. This was expected by the framers of the Constitution to occur, and has but seldom occurred in the history of the Government, and the practical effect is to give to the President as much power in making the laws—military as well as civil—as the Congress. But in whichever manner such rules may become laws, they can not be legally, or constitutionally enforced and executed, except through him, and by him, as Executive and Commander-in-Chief.

Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to "say what functions the President shall perform" in the Army or to "suspend him from rank and command." His constitutional function, is the command of the Army, and of that he cannot be deprived while holding the office of President, by Congress, the Judiciary, or both departments combined. The powers of Congress end with making "the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," the executing of them is vested by the Constitution in the President. His functions in any executive capacity, military or civil, can be suspended or taken away, only upon his removal from office "on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, and other high crimes or misdemeanors." The idea that Congress can suspend the military functions of the President, or can say that he shall execute the civil laws only is as preposterous as it is dangerous and unconstitutional. The Constitution makes him the sole Executive of all the laws, and of the military laws especially, by conferring upon him the functions of the Commander-in-Chief. Congress has, therefore, less power to affect his military capacity than his civil.

It is because no constitutional provision defines their rights, powers, and privileges, that Congress can regulate or take away the authority of a lieutenant in charge of a squad, or that of a general in command of an Army, but no military legislation can affect the military position of the President without violating the Constitution. For neglect or failure to execute the military laws, he can be impeached, and deposed, but Congress then acts in a judicial, and not a legislative capacity. In the former it can suspend or depose the Commander-in-Chief, in the latter it cannot reach him. If Congress can usurp the military powers of the President, or confer them upon a military subordinate, there is no limit to its authority under the article of the Constitution quoted by "Longevity." It can give them to a civil subordinate, to the Chief-Justice of the United States, the Mayor of Washington, or one of its clerks, messengers, or doorkeepers. If the President be like all other officers of the Army, and subject to suspension from rank and command by Congress "as they do other Army officers," it logically follows, that he must be amenable, in every respect, to such rules for the government of the Army as Congress may establish. He can, consequently, like any other officer of the Army, be tried by a Court-martial and dismissed the service. His constitutional powers give him no immunity or protection whatever. This would be making the military superior to the civil power with a vengeance.

The provision of the Constitution which makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, shows a wise foresight and judgment in its framers. In war, and peace, military operations and affairs should be managed and executed with secrecy, celerity, and promptness, and this can be done only with one head to control. The interference with them, by Congress, or any other department of the Government, would be as fatal to success, or a vigorous prosecution of such operations, as to have them managed by a vote of the Army, or of the people at large. The experience of the late war should teach us the lesson, that the less interference by Congress with the Executive or his subordinates in the conduct of military operations, the better for the interests of the country.

No wilder political heresy can be imagined by the writer than that advanced by "Longevity"—that under the authority "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, Congress can usurp or suspend the constitutional functions of the President, and make a short cut to his removal from office, without following the long road through impeachment."

CONSTITUTION.

NAVAL LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I believe that there are few naval officers who will not cordially endorse the proposal of Captain Guest to establish a naval life insurance fund; but there are probably some, like myself, who would suggest a modification of the bill proposed in your issue of October 5. For instance I will make the following queries:

1st. Why not establish the fund or company on the same basis as mutual life insurance companies generally, only making it a government institution, with a subsidy, say, of \$200,000 per annum from the pension fund? If this money and premiums paid in annually are well invested and turned over, no deficiency will ever take place, and no scaling will be necessary.

2d. Why not allow an officer to insure for any amount he sees fit (provided he pays his proper premium), without reference to his rank? Is not the life of a boatswain as valuable to his widow and children as that of an admiral.

3d. Why make the affair compulsory? Let it be optional, and all will surely come into it.

4th. Section 8 of the bill is very objectionable. Whenever money is paid down, a business, and not a military transaction ensues—an action not to be viewed through our military spectacles.

The malice of a superior may make the service odious to an officer, so as to cause his resignation, or untoward fortune may cause his dismissal. Such things have occurred, and may occur to any one. Therefore in the event of a resignation or dismissal, remove the person's name from the insurance fund, and return him the amount of money (in premiums) that he has paid in; or if he is a person who has in former days rendered service to his country, and nothing really dishonorable attaches to his name, allow him to continue on the list, as one of the insured, provided he continues to pay the usual premium. This is only justice.

These are the only objections I see to Captain Guest's bill. There is one feature in this matter of naval life insurance which Captain Guest has omitted to mention, and which I think deserving of special attention.

If this fund or company is established (and let us hope it may be even on Captain Guest's plan, for that is better than not having any at all), will not Government be better served by its naval officers in future? Men who know that their families are to be left comparatively comfortable in case of their death, will be far more ready to face danger in any and every shape it may appear, than they who (as we all do now) feel a painful uncertainty as to whether our widows and children are to starve or not.

Has any officer experienced this feeling of uncertainty during the late war?—has he been deterred from a forlorn hope thereby? Let some one answer this question candidly. The present pension given to officers' families is a shameful pittance. The writer of this knows of a case in which the widow of a gallant officer, twice wounded during the war, is striving to keep body and soul together and support her children on a pension of \$250 a year—about enough to buy an ordinary man tooth-picks.

Provide, then, for those we leave behind us when we die, and I am sure there will be no lack of volunteers for "forlorn hopes" or anything else. Men will go cheerfully to death in the performance of their duty to their country, where now they go painfully and from a high sense of duty only.

Government can afford to be liberal. Private insurance companies cannot, since they would make no money for their stockholders. Many officers are insured in the various companies throughout the country, but for every cruise they make extra and exorbitant (in some cases) rates of premium are charged; besides, they run the risk of forfeiting their policy altogether by violating unconsciously some one of the "thousand and one" clauses in red ink inserted in their policies.

And, again, officers will feel a degree of confidence in a government institution which they can never be made to feel in any private company.

Let the matter be canvassed, then, at once. Let a meeting of naval officers be held at all the different naval stations to discuss the affair, procure information from experts in life insurance, and let some concert of action be had before Congress meets.

The bill will, no doubt, pass, since, as Captain Guest truly observes, "It costs the Treasury and the citizens nothing."

Let us, therefore, lose no further time in devising a bill which will meet all the circumstances of the case, and which every one may approve.

A LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER,
(who proposes to work for Captain Guest's bill, if no other is suggested.)

OCTOBER 8, 1867.

UPTON'S MANUAL OF ARMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following comments upon the manual of arms prescribed by the new system of tactics are made with some diffidence, but nevertheless with a conviction that they point out some inconsistencies and imperfections, which, quite probably, have escaped the notice of the accomplished author, but would, notwithstanding, be far better corrected.

It requires but to be enunciated to be granted that a perfect manual will combine these essential points.

1. Simplicity, or the production of a maximum of results by a minimum in variety of means.

2. Equality in the diversion of the labor to be performed among the "motions" to be used in accomplishing a change of arms.

3. Provision for every desirable manner of carrying a musket.

4. Convenience both of movement and position.

5. Decision and completeness in every motion.

Conceding thus much, can we help regarding the following as serious blemishes, if not as radical defects in our new manual?

First, That there are four different methods of bringing the piece in front of the centre of the body, when for every practical purpose one would have answered equally as

well. Compare them and see how slight, and yet how vexatious the variations are.

1. "Carry," to "support." First motion, "Seize the piece with the left hand midway between the rear sight and lower band; raise this hand as high as the chin, and seize the piece at the same time with the right hand four inches below the cock."

2. "Carry," to "secure." First motion, "Same as the first motion of support arms, except with the right hand seize the piece at the small of the stock."

3. "Support," to "Right-shoulder shift." First motion, "Grasp the piece with the right hand, at the small of the stock, and bring it in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the rear; seize it at the same time with the left hand at the lower band, at the height of the chin."

4. "Support," to "carry." First motion, "Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left fore-arm (note the difference); bring it vertically in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the rear; at the same time seize it with the left hand, midway between the rear sight and lower band, thumb extended along the barrel, the left fore-arm horizontal."

The true method in all cases where the piece is to pass in front of the body, is to bring the musket into the position it is directed to assume at the end of the first motion of the change from support to right-shoulder shift. "Present" can be performed in this way quite as easily, and much more showily, the second motion being much more finished and decided. Thus, first motion, bring the piece in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the rear; seize it with the left hand at the lower band at the height of the chin, and shift the right hand simultaneously to the small of the stock. Second motion slip the left hand down until the little finger rests on the swell of the stock, thumb up along the barrel, at the same time lowering the piece until the left forearm is horizontal.

These minute variations are a source of infinite confusion to the recruit and endless annoyance to the instructor. Their utility is questionable, and their advantage in point of beauty is not apparent.

Second, That there is no provision for a "left shoulder shift," a very useful and beautiful change of arms, easily executed, as follows:

Being at a carry, first motion, the same as that above laid down for present. Second motion, half turn the piece with the right hand, rammer to the left, place the left hand under the butt, the heel between the thumb and forefinger; raise the piece with both hands and place it on the shoulder lockplate down, at the same time slipping the right hand to the S plate. Third motion, drop the right hand.

To change from "left shoulder shift" to "right shoulder shift," "support," "secure," or "carry," first motion, spring the piece off the shoulder with the left hand, turning the rammer a little to the front; seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, and bring it down in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the rear, at the same time shifting the left hand to the lower band at the height of the chin. Other motions as the case may require.

Third, That the first motion of "fix bayonets" is not the same as the first motion of "load," except that the musket should be dropped into the hollow of the right arm, the right hand carried to the shank of the bayonet and the left hand to the scabbard, a great assistance if the bayonet be rusty or the scabbard wet or small.

Fourth, That the command "load in nine times" is not executed in two motions, instead of one. Where so many movements are to be executed at once, without a pause, unanimity among any considerable number of men is a simple impossibility.

Fifth, That the excessively slovenly proceeding of letting the piece slip through the right hand to the ground, at the second motion of "order" is not done away with. If the piece be seized with the left hand at the height of the right shoulder, lowered until the left hand is just over the hip, and re-seized with the right hand under the left, the right thumb against the hip, it will be found that simply extending the right arm will bring the butt to the ground and the soldier to the position of "order" without any supplementary fixing.

Sixth, That "parade rest" is prescribed to be performed by one motion instead of two. An experiment will demonstrate the truth of this proposition.

If you can spare space in your valuable paper for anything of so little importance as the foregoing, perchance something may be urged in opposition to my views, which, having hitherto escaped my attention, may change them.

SPRINGFIELD.

ANOTHER TEST OF THE WAMPANOAG'S GEARED ENGINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As intimated in the JOURNAL some months since, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is feeling his way with great caution with respect to the dock trials of these ponderous engines.

Nothing is done in a hurry, not a turn is made without due deliberation and consultation.

Some of the most distinguished Naval Engineers, under command of the Chief of Bureau, keep a watchful eye on the operations in the engine-room, and "in rapport" with him record with their customary skill and vigilance the data of the trial.

It is said on excellent authority that the "dock trials" have proved quite satisfactory to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

A company of "oilers," selected, no doubt, for their keen scent for "hot bearings," crouch among the polished iron, so that at the first sizzle of frying fat these foxes of the engine-room may be ready with the hose. The additions to the main valves of the engines are reported to "function" properly; they have not been heard to cut as yet, and the engines have run as high as sixteen revolutions per minute. The apprehended cutting of these valves has not yet commenced, notwithstanding the high speed attained.

As the friction, *ceteris paribus*, increases *pari passu* with the pressure, it can be accurately calculated, hence the nonsense of the hap-hazard guesses of the idle lookers-on.

The immense solidity of these engines was apparent to all competent observers, and the profound sagacity of the designer in providing no bed-plate, or anything to take the place of one, was abundantly sustained by the fact that even during the "working" of the bottom of the ship produced by the swell of passing steamers, no undue vibration was perceptible.

When it is known that these engines are the heaviest ever put into a screw-propelled war ship, although they cannot exert much more than half the power of many other naval screw engines, the great caution of the Bureau is at once perceived.

Notwithstanding the criticisms which have been showered on this machinery for its excessive weight, it is now known that the engines *per se*, boilers, etc., will not run much over 1,200 tons of 2,240 lbs.

And when it is remembered that at the measured mile they can doubtless develop 4,000 horse power, the skill of the designer will not be disputed.

Let us forget for a moment the fact that the machinery of the *Bellerophon* and class only weighs about 900 tons and runs off considerably over 6,000 horse power, since the steam machinery is of an entirely different class from that of the *Wampanoag*. U. S. N.

BROOKLYN, October 7, 1867.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days has been granted Second Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlain, First Artillery.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. E. Babcock, of General Grant's staff, will accompany Señor Romero to Mexico.

THE officers of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Washington, Md., have organized a band of thirteen pieces.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, commencing on the 8th instant, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Kip, Captain Third Artillery.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Follet, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, who was cashiered by sentence of a General Court-martial, has been re-instated.

SECOND Lieutenant Peter G. Van Winkle, Third U. S. Cavalry, having been tried by a General Court-martial, and found guilty of "drunkenness on duty in violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War," has been cashiered.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted First Lieutenant George H. Cram, Adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Major C. H. Whitteley, late Assistant Adjutant-General to General Wright, Captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, is North on a leave of absence of thirty days. His company is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Dakota Territory.

IN addition to his other duties, First Lieutenant J. C. De Gress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, will relieve First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, from duty as Secretary of Civil Affairs, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, District of Louisiana.

BREVET Major-General S. W. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second U. S. Infantry, was some time since released from arrest and returned to duty. It appears that the General did not receive the first order of General Grant directing him to rejoin his regiment.

BREVET Major-General J. B. McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Plattsburg, New York, to consult with the United States District Attorney relative to the trial of certain enlisted men of his regiment; on completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

LIEUTENANT Lewis Johnson, Forty-first Infantry, has been ordered to close his recruiting station at Dayton, Ohio, and proceed, without delay, to Cleveland, Ohio, and enlist at that place only such men for his regiment as can read and write. He is also authorized to establish a branch station at Oberlin, Ohio, for the same purpose.

THE change of station of Brevet Major John R. Myrick, Third Artillery, from Fort Constitution to Fort Adams, and Brevet Captain James M. Lancaster, same regiment, from Fort Adams to Fort Constitution, directed in Regimental Orders, No. 55, current series, Headquarters Third Regiment of Artillery, has been by General Meade approved, and the officers named ordered to repair to the stations to which they are transferred.

IN consequence of the illness of First Lieutenant George Baldey, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Louisiana, First Lieutenant Jesse W. Lee, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in addition to his other duties, has been ordered to perform those of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters District of Louisiana, until further orders.

THE following gentlemen, having passed satisfactory examinations, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Army: James Henry Orton, A. B. Campbell, John N. Randall, W. J. Wilson, Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, Peter Moffatt, Charles Styer, Joseph H. I. King, Joseph K. Corson, Alfred Delany, W. H. H. Michler, G. H. T. F. Axt, Daniel Weisel, Peter J. A. Cleary.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, purchasing and depot Commissary at New York, and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at or near the end of each month, for the purpose of making all proper payments due at that station, and to transact such other current business of his department as may require his presence; on the completion of such duties he will return to his proper station.

IT has been reported to the Adjutant-General's Office that Lieutenant H. H. Lantz, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, deserted the service of the United States from Fort Brady, Detroit, Mich., on the 16th day of November, 1866. The records show that Lieutenant Lantz was appointed from the Army July 21, 1865; was born in Jones-town, Lebanon county, Pa., and at date of appointment claimed Lebanon, Pa., as his residence. He is supposed to be about 28 years of age; about 5 feet 9 inches high, with dark complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes.

LIEUTENANT Baldey has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Louisiana, to relieve Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Thirty-

seventh U. S. Infantry, ordered to resume his duties at Headquarters, Fifth Military District. In issuing this order Brevet Major-General Mower expresses his high appreciation of the efficiency, promptness and energy, displayed by Lieutenant Burbank in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him while filling the position of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Louisiana.

THE following is a list of persons appointed in the "line of the Army," who, since the 1st instant, have passed a favorable examination, with their rank and the regiments to which they have been appointed: Dominick Lynch, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Albert W. Preston, Second Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Aquila A. Reese, Second Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. Cavalry; James M. Burns, Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Oliver Grosvenor, Second Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Hiram L. Winchester, Second Lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

SECOND Lieutenant Edward Houtard, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, has been tried by a court-martial and sentenced, "To forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him and to be dismissed the service of the United States." Lieutenant Houtard was found guilty of assigning his pay accounts for certain months to a citizen, when he had already drawn the pay due him for that time. Lieutenant Houtard was also found guilty of "disobedience of orders and absence without leave." Lieutenant Houtard was apprehended as a deserter and was confined at Fort Columbus under the charge of a sentinel.

THE following-named officers having completed their duties as supervisors of the Boards of Registers of voters in the State of Louisiana, have been ordered to return to duty with their respective commands, without any unnecessary delay: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Captain First Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, Captain Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Captain B. F. Humphreys, First Lieutenant First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. Allman, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. J. Driggs, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First Infantry; First Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant B. Carney, Twentieth Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Thursday, the 17th day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain Samuel Owenshine, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain W. F. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. B. Kennedy, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. M. Kelly, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. J. Amick, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. A. Souders, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. A. Bodamer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant J. Milton Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Vicksburg, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., October 10th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. H. Chapman, Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Captain John Williams, First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Peter Engels, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. P. Warren, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Lewis S. Chase, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John Whitney, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE following-named officers have been ordered to their respective regiments from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending October 15th, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz.: First Lieutenant Lewis P. Derby, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William W. McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry; and Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, left the depot, and proceeded, per steamer *Henry Chauncey*, en route to the Military Division of the Pacific on the 11th inst. The following-named officer died at sea September 18, 1867, on board the steamer *Nevada*, while en route from San Francisco to New York (via Isthmus of Nicaragua), viz.: Captain William C. Green, First Infantry.

THE following newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending October 9th, viz.: Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. N. Randall, U. S. A. Ordered to regiments, viz.: Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. King, U. S. A., left depot, en route to Fort Snelling, Minn., for instructions from Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Captain Isaac D. Isay, Twenty-seventh Infantry, ordered on recruiting service at Fort Wayne, Indiana, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City. The following detachments of recruits left depots per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, viz.: 85 men for Twenty-seventh Infantry, to Fort McPherson, N. T., under the command of Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; 153 men for Fourth Artillery (Companies D and I), to Fort McHenry, Maryland, under the command of Captain T. L. Alston, First Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry.

TWENTY-SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of commissioned officers Twenty-sixth Infantry, on September 1, 1867, Headquarters at Austin, Texas:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Brevet Major-General, Commanding Sub-District of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas; Lieutenant-Colonel Alex-

ander McD. McCook, Brevet Major-General, commanding regiment, President of the Military Commission; Major Levi C. Bootes, Brevet Colonel, Commanding Post Tyler, Texas (Companies E, F, G and I); First Lieutenant Satterlee C. Plummer, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, Quartermaster, and Member Military Commission.

COMPANY A.—Captain James F. Grimes, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Austin, Texas, Judge-Advocate, General Court-martial and Military Commission; First Lieutenant William H. McLaughlin, Newport Barracks, Ky., General Recruiting Service; Second Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, Nacogdoches, Texas, commanding company.

COMPANY B.—Captain Thomas M. K. Smith, Nacogdoches, Texas, commanding company and post (Companies A and B); First Lieutenant Hamilton C. Paterson, Lockhart, Texas, commanding Company C and Post; Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Brownsville, Texas, Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Sub-District Rio Grande.

COMPANY C.—Captain Nathaniel Prime, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Houston, Texas, on Military Commission; First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp to General Howard; Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Lockhart, Texas, with company.

COMPANY D.—Captain James H. Bradford, Centerville, Texas, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Galveston, Texas, Acting Assistant Adjutant General Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Neal, Centerville, Texas, with company.

COMPANY E.—Captain Robert P. Wilson, Brevet Major, Tyler, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Nacogdoches, Texas, with Company B; Second Lieutenant James W. Dickinson, Tyler, Texas, commanding Company G.

COMPANY F.—Captain David L. Montgomery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Tyler, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Charles E. Merse, Brownsville, Texas, Assistant Adjutant-General Sub-District Rio Grande; Second Lieutenant H. B. Chamberlain, Bridgeport, Conn., absent with leave.

COMPANY G.—Captain John B. Parke, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Philadelphia, Pa., general recruiting service; First Lieutenant Sumner H. Lincoln, Kaufman, Texas, commanding post; Second Lieutenant James P. Richardson, Austin, Texas, Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

COMPANY H.—Captain James J. Emerson, Waco, Texas, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant John P. Willard, Louisville, Ky., Aide-de-Camp to General Thomas; Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Waco, Texas, with company.

COMPANY I.—Captain Welcome A. Crafts, Milam, N. H., absent sick; First Lieutenant Gregory Barnett, Jr., Tyler, Texas, commanding company; Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, Lowell, Mass., absent with leave.

COMPANY K.—Captain —; First Lieutenant —; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Lampasas, Texas, commanding company.

HOW KRUPP'S STEEL GUNS ARE MADE.

ONE of Krupp's steel thousand-pounders is at the Paris Exhibition. A correspondent describes the manner of manufacture as follows:

The gun consists of an inner tube, strengthened by rings shrunk on in a threefold layer over the breach and a two-fold layer over the muzzle. The inner tube weighs twenty tons, and has been reduced from an ingot originally forty and a quarter tons in weight by the removal of the dead-head in turning and boring. The outer rings are of soft steel, not tempered; they are made in the same manner as Krupp's railway tires, which have attained such celebrity. A large ingot of crucible cast steel is forged out into a flat rectangular piece corresponding with the required weight, and split down the centre for a certain distance. The slot is then enlarged and opened out into a circular form by inserting and driving through wedges and cylindrical punches till the forging assumes the shape of a ring, only rather less in internal diameter than is required, so that it may afterward be bored out. In the whole ring there is no joint or weld liable to prove a weak point; the metal becomes condensed in the process of forging, and the fibers run in the best direction.

"This immense gun was in progress of manufacture day and night for sixteen months without interruption; and as the railways possessed no wagons strong enough to remove it to Paris, the manufacturer had to construct its own wagon, which is made of steel and iron, and weighs twenty-four tons. The steel gun carriage on which the gun rests at the Exhibition weighs fifteen tons, and the twenty-five ton turntable on which it should work could not be sent to the Exhibition for want of space. Taken as a specimen of steel forging, nothing could be more perfect than this monster-cannon. From beginning to end of the bore there is not a fault to be seen, and one is astonished at the marvellous organization of labor that must have been required to cast so perfect an ingot, of such immense size, when it is remembered that the units of melted steel from which the great mass is formed are not more than at the outside sixty pounds each.

"For such a cast as this several hundreds of men are employed, and the most perfect precision must be observed in emptying the crucibles of molten steel at the right moment into the troughs destined to convey the metal to the reservoir, and thence to the mould; for were the stream to cease its continuous flow the cast would be spoiled. And then when, long afterward, the huge 40-ton cylinder, which has been kept at the heat known as cherry-red, is brought under the steam hammer to be forged, who can fail to wonder at the perfection of the machinery which enables one man, by a movement of his arm, to regulate the mass of fifty tons that falls from a height of ten feet with blows that, though they seem irresistible, scarcely perceptibly affect the forging? As a triumph of the metal workers' art, combining both selection of material, casting and forging, this great gun is almost unrivalled; and it excites little surprise that the price put upon it should be nearly £16,000, or, with carriage and turntable complete, £22,000.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURRIER.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

THE "IMPREGNABLE" TARGET SMASHED BY THE FIFTEEN-INCH GUN.

FOR seven days after the shot from the 15-inch American gun destroyed the 8-inch solid plate and *Warrior* backing at Shoeburyness, the London *Times* preserved a silence of stupefaction. Before, when, on a trial with an inferior charge, such as is never used now in our guns, the gun failed to penetrate the target, the *Times* instantly sent up such a note of triumph that the world was astonished at its exultation. But this time it has taken a full week for the *Times* editor to recover the stunning shock which the unexpected conduct of the big smooth-bore gave him. Then, at length, on October 2d, feeling that to delay longer speaking of this most momentous question would be too noticeable, he recovered sufficiently to write the article which we shall now review.

The 15-inch shot at Shoeburyness flew at the rate of no less than 200 feet per second faster than the *swiftest* rifled shot—the 9-inch—upon which England's naval power now depends. And yet, in face of this fact, the *Times*' editorial declares that, with the Americans, "heavy shot with low velocities" were to do the work. This proposition, the falsity of which the trial showed, is the basis of the *Times*' comment on the Shoeburyness trial. Will it be believed that nowhere in its article does the *Times* mention the actual velocity attained at Shoeburyness? What is true of the *Times* is true of every other English journal which has made the same comment—that is to say, of nine out of ten; but most of them probably erred through complete ignorance of the subject: the *Times*, as a leading journal, cannot be supposed to err through ignorance.

Again, the *Times* urges, as its second deceitful disguise for the Shoeburyness discovery, that, with Americans, "their guns were intended not to pierce but to 'rack' the broadsides of an enemy." This is repeated in the face of the fact that both shots from the 15-inch gun *completely pierced* the target, and drove the punched-out portions a long distance beyond. That the shot also broke up the target, in a way to cause terrible destruction on shipboard, and that the fragments it scattered would have destroyed everything living on an opponent's gun-deck, is also true. Of that, hereafter. Enough to say that it was a palpable untruth for the *Times* to talk about American guns "not piercing," and "not penetrating," in view of these experiments. In a former article we exposed the error of this theory, when maintained by the London *Engineer*.

The third and last pretence with which the *Times* glosses over the Shoeburyness trial is, that 100 pounds of powder is an "exceptional charge." Now, the simple fact is, that the 100-pound charge is more familiar here than any other; that a single 15-inch gun has been fired 100 times with 100 pounds, without injury to the gun; that other 15-inch guns are *habitually* treated to 100 pounds of powder; and, finally, that not one 15-inch gun has ever burst with that charge. Why do the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* go back to what was once the habitual charge of the gun, and proclaim that to be the habitual charge now? A competent authority, in answer to

the direct question put by us, "Do you ever use any other but the 100-pound charge in the gun?" replied, "We never think of using a less charge." A letter from an ordnance officer at Fort Monroe makes the same assertion.

What, then, does the *Times* proclaim to be the real result of the Shoeburyness disclosure? It says: "The significant result is this: that, with our own system of artillery, all the effect produced by the American gun is produced by guns far lighter, cheaper, and more manageable." And the ignorant "ordnance-officer" of the *Engineer*, in his issue of September 27th, says: "But it so happens that the 9-inch gun does the work of the 15-inch gun with about one-half the charge." To show the wisdom of these comments, let us see what respectively the 9-inch and 15-inch guns accomplish. Every time, strangely enough, that the 9-inch gun is tried in conjunction with the 15-inch gun, it fails to penetrate the target. Even when it does get through the target, what can be the comparison between the little hole left by a 9-inch bolt, and the great, jagged chasm made by a 15-inch sphere? The comparison, as any artillerist must see, is simply ludicrous. And yet this is the one the *Times* and the *Engineer* make.

Assuming for a moment that both holes were smooth and clean—and ignoring for the argument the tremendous advantage the 15-inch has, as the ruined Shoeburyness target shows, in its tearing and smashing—and that both holes were only equal in extent to the diameter of the shot, then this would be the result: The hole made by the 15-inch shot would be *nearly three times* as great in area as that of the 9-inch! And yet the *Engineer*, as we have seen, says that "the 9-inch gun does the work of the 15-inch gun." But to show that this writer is thoroughly ignorant of what he is writing about, it is only necessary to quote his own language (elsewhere in the same article), where he says of the 15-inch shot, that "holes were made which no crew could stop." As the holes of the 9-inch gun can be stopped, the absurdity of the writer's previous assertion is shown by his own admission.

But we have not even yet reached the true comparison, because the hole made by the 15-inch is a great, rough hole, which cannot be plugged, from the hopeless way in which it tears the object which it penetrates.

But, "all hands" in English gun-circles are struck with the great point that, to use their own words, "shells in the 15-inch gun are useless against armor." Were this true, of what use is a shell, when the destructive effect produced by the solid shot is greater than that of the shell? Big pieces of broken armor, great splinters, of teak backing, fragments of the iron inner skin, fractured iron ribs, and debris of the broken shot, were all driven and scattered over the ground, in a way which would have swept clean a gun-deck of every living being. This is the very maximum effect sought to be produced by a shell; and to which the effect of a shell fired from the puny 9-inch gun is not worthy to be compared.

Another great point is, as expressed by one Shoeburyness artillery writer, that "the allowed minimum range for a ship against a ship is 200 yards, and for a fort against a ship, 500 yards. Spherical shot lose their velocity very rapidly; and it may therefore be said that at 500 yards the effect of a 450 pounds (15-inch) shot, with 100 pounds of powder, would not equal the effect of the same shot at seventy yards with sixty pounds of powder. The latter we know has failed to penetrate the 8-inch target; the public and artillerists can make themselves easy about the former, because it is a practically impossible case." Here we see that the main object of gun-writers in England now-a-days is to make the public and artillerists feel "easy"—a laudable policy, best illustrated by the London *Times*. But at the risk of making them feel uneasy, we shall allow the illustrious artillery calculator, Captain NOBLE, R. A., to crush his fellow-laborer by his figures. Turning to page 30 of Captain NOBLE'S Report, we find that he says that the 15-inch shot, propelled by fifty pounds of English powder, with an initial velocity of 1,070 feet, will, at the distance of 500 yards, have an initial velocity of 969 feet. By a simple calculation it will be seen that, at 500 yards, the 15-inch shot which smashed and penetrated the big target, instead of having an effect of "sixty pounds at seventy yards' range," has an effect of eighty-two pounds. At 200 yards, by the same analogy, the effect would be the same as with ninety-

two (not sixty) pounds at seventy yards. This writer may consider himself tomahawked by Captain NOBLE, R. A., the aforesaid illustrious calculator.

Before leaving this last victim, as his point is repeated by nearly all the other British gun-calculators, we would inquire what is meant by saying that the "allowed minimum range for a ship against a ship is 200 yards, and for a fort against a ship is 500 yards?" Is it a point of British naval etiquette that no ships shall fight at close quarters? Is it incompatible with British ceremony that ships shall be so familiar and undignified as to approach within 200 yards? And again, with forts—do they cease firing if the ship is impolite enough to steal within 500 yards? The American method is to get as near as possible, and smash holes in the enemy's ships which "no crew could stop." Even at 200 or 500 yards, the ruin of the opposing ships is clear enough from our application of Captain NOBLE'S figures.

The only remaining point in this discussion—the only other escape proposed by the British gun-writers—we are now prepared to discuss. Having seen what havoc the American guns make with British targets, the London *Times* now suggests that British guns be employed against American targets. It proposes to fire the 9-inch rifled gun against a turret like the *Miantonomoh*. Now, let us see the dishonesty or short-sightedness of its plan. If it be dishonest, it is short-sighted, because British ordnance ought to be made able to contend with our ships. The *Times* proposes "building up a target to represent the turrets of the *Miantonomoh*, and on that we could try the power of our 12-ton gun." And yet, in the same paragraph, for another purpose, the *Times* has declared that "the American engineers employed laminated armor-plates because they had no time to bring rolling-mills into play." So, for future uses, he proposes to experiment with vessels planned six years ago, and when "the Americans were in the midst of a war."

Now, we never believed in the 1-inch plates for either side-armor or turrets; but the *Times* has correctly stated the reason why we adopted them. But we do believe in the laminated system, as giving advantages which cannot be obtained from the same thickness of iron in the solid form. The experiments detailed in the London *Times* of August 30, 1867, fully vindicate the American laminated system. It was then proved that a laminated target, composed of three 2½ inch plates, possesses five-sixths of the resisting power of a solid plate of the same aggregate thickness—namely, 7 inches. Now, our American turrets (we furnish this new point for the British artillerists to worry over) were expressly designed so that the present armor could be removed at any time, and laminated armor of greater thickness substituted. But a turret of 11½ inches thick, made up of five 2½ inch laminated plates, would be equal in resisting power to a turret composed of a 10-inch solid plate. In less than forty days, by a calculation already made, the one-inch plates can be removed, and replaced by 2½ or thicker laminated plates, if necessary. Hence, if the British artillerists wish to try their artillery against an American war-ship, let them build a turret such as we have indicated—a turret such as will certainly be used in case of war. Instead of shooting at turrets which they themselves declare to be makeshifts, constructed six years ago when exigency sorely pressed, let them shoot at such turrets as the *Miantonomoh* would surely have carried, had she gone to England with hostile intent.

If such be the reflections appropriate to our lighter Monitors, what will the English artillerists do with our heavier Monitors, of the *Dictator* and *Kalamazoo* class, whose iron turrets are fifteen inches thick?

THE Navy awaits with curious interest the long-delayed trial-trip of the *Wampanoag*. Impatience will probably need to be restrained for a few weeks more, until the "dock races" are completed, and the data carefully collected and recorded, for the next "Steam Blue Book." But these preliminaries must eventually come to an end, and the sea-trial commences.

What increases the interest in the forthcoming trial is the fact that Mr. ISHERWOOD will be obliged, for the sake of his reputation, to now apply to his own machinery the peculiar method which he has introduced for testing new marine machinery. Having required competing engineers to drive their engines

built under the same stipulations, "six days and six nights," with everything pushed to its maximum, and the combustion forced to its utmost by the immense steam blasts in each of the four pipes, Mr. ISHERWOOD will be compelled to submit the *Wampanoag's* machinery to the same severe test. It will be the first time that his machinery has undergone any such trial.

It would be fortunate for the Navy if others of his ships had been so thoroughly tested. If the *Guerriere*, for instance, had been tried in this way, the public would have learned something about the merits of this pioneer of a large class of vessels. No one then need have been surprised at the reports we now receive, from trustworthy sources, that her late steam voyage to South America was very unsatisfactory as regards her performance, especially as to speed. A ship of such sharp model as the *Guerriere*, with so small a midship section, and with machinery weighing so much as her's, ought to be at least a 15-knot ship. What makes the news we have from the *Guerriere* important and disheartening is the fact that twenty engines of the same kind are now built, or building, or rusting away, in Navy-yards.

Let us, therefore, have a thorough test of the *Wampanoag*. With her splendid model, comparatively small immersed section, and the entire hold of the ship packed with machinery weighing some twelve hundred tons, the *Wampanoag* ought to reach a speed of over eighteen knots. If she does not do this, DELANO'S skill in making her model, and the millions spent upon the cumbrous machinery of this class, will have been practically wasted.

EXTRAORDINARY revelations are made by the *London Times* in regard to the new works for coast defence, which have engaged the attention of the British military engineers for several years past. It will be remembered that the money for the erection of these forts was voted at a time of much national excitement, Lord PALMERSTON avowing that the English coast was bare of defence, and inviting prey for an enemy. The money so readily appropriated, however, has been as foolishly used as the millions of pounds spent in building vulnerable broadside iron-clads. According to the *Times*, the results of the labors of the engineers are utterly disgraceful to that branch of the service. The defences of Portsmouth, so often paraded in Parliament and the press, are so faulty in construction that "forts are standing, or trying to stand up, which are constantly letting slip large slices of their ramparts into the ditch below." As for "the costly Hulsea lines," which defend the island of Portsea, on which are the ordnance and naval establishments of Portsmouth, the *Times* says: "As the earth is piled up over the top of these batteries the foundations give way, and huge cracks may be seen opening up through the brick-work in all directions." The forts on the Medway are in a still worse condition. They have been built on a yielding soil, without taking proper precautions for erecting stone-work, and "the so-called foundations of these works only were completed when they split through in the most fantastic forms from their lowest to their highest stones, and had to be braced together with stout iron tie-rods to keep them from breaking up. This latter strengthening measure accomplished, the next step was to build up the superstructure. As the stones for this purpose were laid on any one side of a work, they sunk in the quaking morass, while the opposite side rose." It was soon evident that no forts could be finished on the Medway's banks, and Lord JOHN PAKINGTON reported in the House of Commons that "it had been determined to abandon the forts on the banks of the Medway, in order that the money with which it had been intended to construct them might be expended upon the Spithead forts."

For a failure like this there can be no excuse, nor any reason but the incapacity of those who had the work in charge. Nothing more shameful could possibly be said of a corps of engineers, than that the forts they had made were too heavy for their foundations, and consequently sinking in the mud and cracking their masonry. One of these English constructions was reported, months ago, to have sunk six feet in search of a foundation, which it had not at that time come to. Perhaps it has settled the question now.

The faulty workmanship of the foundations is not the only defect in the forts. They are found to be so badly planned that in arming them the original intention will need to be entirely abandoned. The engin-

eers set out to make covers for the 600-pounder gun, which, as the heaviest piece of ordnance contemplated in the English service, is manifestly the one to be mounted on the coast. But the embrasures have been put so close together, in the effort to crowd a great number of guns into one fort, that there is not room to work so large a piece. The only remedy is to fill up every alternate embrasure, and use a smaller gun. Inasmuch as smaller guns will be of no use against such iron-clad fleets as can be brought against them, this fort business seems to have been pretty well disposed of. The 9-inch popgun might injure a fleet of iron-clads such as England at present possesses, but they would be harmless to our heavy monitors. The *Times* speaks of "the land batteries at the Gilkicken, at Sandown, at Sheerness, and at other points," as some of the works where this change of guns will have to be made. The marine stations at Spithead and elsewhere will have to undergo the same degradation.

Our authority hopes that the introduction of torpedoes into naval warfare will make the consequences of so many blunders less serious. The comforting assurance is made that nowadays these sea-coast forts are after all to be looked upon "as grand torpedo stations," placed to watch lines of hidden mines, rather than as batteries meant to beat off an approaching fleet. And, indeed, it seems to us that the failure of so many forts intended for defence is of less importance to the country even than the loss of the money which has been spent, and of far less moment than the inefficiency which it implies of the British Corps of Engineers. But probably John Bull will not be so easily soothed, and will wish that his military engineers and artillerymen were a little less mathematical and had more common-sense.

We are constantly in the receipt of letters complaining of the irregularity of the mails in the Far West, and especially in Montana. The reasons assigned for this are various. One correspondent says: "I think the trouble lies at the terminus of the railroad, where, it is said, Holliday's coaches receive the mail sometimes, and sometimes do not, according as there are many or few passengers." Another writes to inform us that "new officers, who have lately reported, say that the mail which came through with their party was overhauled from seventy to eighty times between Fort Sedgwick and Fort C. F. Smith." Whatever may be the facts on this subject, it is certain that our subscribers on the frontier find that when their papers do reach them they have invariably been opened and read at some place on the road.

The opinion appears to have obtained at some posts that it is perfectly proper to take papers out of the mail and read them, as this is constantly done; and as a consequence our subscribers do not, in very many instances, get the copies we send them. We forbear mentioning the names of the posts where we have been informed that this practice has obtained, because we feel sure that when this matter is brought before the officers commanding posts on the mail routes, they will at once take measures to put a stop to this unauthorized tampering with United States mails.

Soldiers, who are expected to do nothing dishonorable, certainly cannot fail to appreciate the justice of our remarks, especially as by their negligence in this matter they are allowing an injustice to be done us as well as their brother officers. This matter of the mails should at once be thoroughly investigated by department and post commanders. The mail service on the Plains is far from being what it should be; nor is it likely to improve until officers see to it that the papers, as well as letters, which pass through their posts are opened only by those to whom they are addressed.

WHILE Admiral FARRAGUT is making his triumphant way through Europe, the Duke of Edinburgh, who, in all human probability, will be the highest officer in the British service, is on a voyage of display in another direction. He sailed from Gibraltar some time ago to circumnavigate the world, and at the last accounts had visited Rio de Janeiro, and reached the Cape of Good Hope. The sailor Duke has been received by the British colonists with great enthusiasm. Voluminous reports in the *London Times* give the addresses, illuminations and festivities which testify the delight of the people at the ducal presence. The *Times* regards the enthusiasm of the colonists as a proof that the feeling of dependence upon England is not broken. "At the same time," it says, "these

very considerations show the importance of fostering such a sense of loyalty. Distance ceases to lend enchantment when it becomes too remote, and it would be possible for colonists to become too completely accustomed to the novel circumstances of their life." Meanwhile, our Republican Admiral's European ovation bears new testimony to the truth of the proverb that there's nothing so successful as success.

OUR dispatches from Washington inform us that General KILPATRICK has tendered his resignation as Captain of the First U. S. Artillery, and that it will be accepted. The officer who will be promoted by this vacancy has waited long and patiently for this event, and we wish him joy of the promotion which has so long been withheld from him.

THE hydraulic-propelled vessel *Waterwitch* is to have a new competition with the *Vixen* and *Viper*, double screw gunboats, at the measured mile, all the vessels to be lightened. The *London Times* hints a suspicion of the usefulness of the *Waterwitch*, saying: "We cannot exactly understand what either the Admiralty or Mr. RUTHVEN expect to learn from these renewed trials. If the results of the trials of the fastest of the double screws—the *Viper*—are at all questioned by comparison with the result obtained from the hydraulic vessel, any new trial at "mean immersions" only will not lead to any satisfactory settlement. Probably, however, it is thought that these extraordinary iron-clads may burn their coals with greater safety on the measured mile than at sea."

PROFESSOR MACDONALD, in a paper read before one section of the British Association, suggested some changes in the form and appliances of the life-boat. Instead of the sharp keel and common form he would suggest the more ample and expanded form of the head of the whale, but rising high out of water at the bow, having bluff sides, and a long clean run aft, narrowing toward the stern. Supposing the length of the boat to be thirty-six feet, he would make the breadth of beam nine feet, tapering to four feet on the water line at the stern, but keeping its breadth at the gunwale. Instead of oars he would have paddle wheels, or, better, a screw propeller. The crew would pull upon ropes which would be so geared as to move the propeller.

The *Lord Warden* has at length had her trial of speed with a full load. She is a sister ship to the *Lord Clyde*, is 280 feet long, 58 feet 9 inches in breadth, 4,067 tons burden, and has engines of 1,000 horse power. The trial gave a mean of 63.327 revolutions per minute, pressure 19.9 pounds, and indicated power of 6,705 horses, the greatest ever developed on the measured mile. The mean speed was 13.496 knots. At half-boiler power the mean was: Revolutions, 52.52; pressure, 14.60 pounds; indicated power, 4,080 horses; speed, 11.777 knots.

THE new uniforms which are to replace the old white coat and blue trousers of the Austrian service, will make a decided change in the appearance of that army. The trousers are to be red, rather loose, and worn in boots which come up to the calf. The white coat will be replaced by a short gray blouse, fastened by a belt at the waist. The head dress will be gray, and will be the old forage cap.

GALVESTON, Texas, was recently visited by a severe storm, which did much damage to property in the city and its vicinity. At the U. S. Barracks the quartermaster's and commissary's warehouses were seriously damaged, and the officers were compelled to send their wives to the Island City Hotel for safety. It is estimated that this storm injured the Government property at Galveston to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

GENERAL HUSSEIN, of Tunis, was recently presented to the President by the Turkish Minister, Mr. BLACQUE. The Minister informed the President that the General was once a Circassian slave, but, by his merits and qualifications, had risen to his present high position in the Turkish Army. He mentioned this to show that in the possessions of the Sultan the path of honor was unobstructed.

ORDERS have been issued directing the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Regiment to proceed to Louisville, Ky., for final muster out and discharge. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth is the last of the colored volunteer regiments remaining in the service.

BREVET Major George W. Fetterman, Captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, died at Pittsburg, Pa., of chronic diarrhoea, on Sunday, the 13th instant.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT J. K. HEZLEP.
HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, August 31, 1867.

Circular No. 25.

THE following letter of Brevet Brigadier-General McAlister, reporting the death of Lieutenant J. K. Hezlep, Corps of Engineers, is communicated for the information of the officers of the corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General Engineers, Commanding.

U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1867.

Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have just now received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant J. K. Hezlep, Corps of Engineers, at Fort Morgan, of yellow fever yesterday. Lieutenant Payne telegraphs me from New Orleans, telegram dated to-day as follows: "Hezlep died last night at Fort Morgan, yellow fever."

Under date of August 3d, Lieutenant Payne writes me that Lieutenant Hezlep left New Orleans, on the 1st instant, to inspect the light-house at Cape St. Blas, coast of Florida (a little to the westward of Apalachicola), relative to the nature and extent of repairs required by it, and incidentally to make other inspections at intermediate points, intending to be absent three weeks. He was, doubtless, making the trip in one of the light-house vessels, and had probably called at Fort Morgan for the purpose of finally examining the repairs of the fort and the breakwater, lately completed under his superintendence.

I cannot refrain from expressing, in this connection, my sense of the loss the Corps of Engineers, the Army, and the country have sustained in the death of this talented and accomplished young officer. He exhibited a zeal and intelligence in the discharge of his duties, unsurpassed among officers so young, affording promise of a most brilliant future. The manner in which he discharged the duties and responsibilities confided to him, while serving as my assistant, would have done credit to an officer of many more years experience. As a man and as a gentleman, he was above the very shadow of reproach.

His manners were most charming, his habits of the purest character, and none could come in contact with him, either officially or socially without loving and admiring him. My intercourse with him, both official and friendly, was long and intimate, and I write these his praises, not for the sake of mere empty sound, but as expressing my honest and deeply-felt sentiments.

It is probable that Lieutenant Payne has informed the relatives of the deceased of the fact and circumstances of the decease; but I would respectfully request the propriety of a letter of condolence by the Department, in addition to the usual steps taken in such premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. McALESTER, Brevet Brigadier-General.

BREVET MAJOR M. J. KELLY.
DIED at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, August 13, 1867, of typhoid fever, contracted while scouting for Indians, Brevet Major M. J. Kelly, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Major Kelly entered the service as a second lieutenant in the First, now Fourth, U. S. Cavalry, and served with a portion of his regiment in Missouri with conspicuous gallantry. At Dug Spring, in Missouri, he charged at the head of his company, and drove back the Rebel advance. He shared in the brilliant achievements of the Western armies in Tennessee and Kentucky, and served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas; he participated in the operations of the Army which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, being present at all the great battles, and at the final overthrow of the Rebellion in the Southwest—the battle of Nashville.

Living in Washington before the war, his associates were Southerners, who, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, adopted ultra Secession principles, while he, cherishing a love which almost amounted to idolatry for his adopted country (for he was an Irishman by birth), remained steadfast in his devotion to the Government, and saw the friends of his youth falling away from him and loyalty.

Through the influence of his friend, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Major Kelly secured an appointment in the Army, and escaped death on many a bloody field, to find a grave on the barren plains of Texas.

While in command of his company, in 1866, at Clinton, Texas, where he was ordered to assist, if necessary, in the execution of the laws, he was seized with a malignant fever, which nearly proved fatal at the time, and from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

In May, 1867, he established the post at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, and while out on a scout in July to protect the route from Chadbourne to Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River, he contracted typhoid fever, which proved fatal.

Major Kelly was possessed of qualities which won him the affection and admiration of all with whom he was brought in contact. His gentlemanly courtesy, purity of morals, philanthropy, courage, and honesty, endeared him to all. Animated in conversation, his wit spared none, but while the jest created instant merriment it never carried a hidden sting to rankle in the heart of its object.

The affection with which he always spoke of his relatives was not the least of his many attractive qualities, and he dwelt with affectionate earnestness upon the disinterested kindness of his friend and patron who had advanced him in life.

The officers and enlisted men of the Fourth Cavalry extend a heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the honored dead.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT A. GIBSON.

DIED, on the 23d inst., at Fort Randall, D. T., from the effects of an accidental discharge of a pistol, Second Lieutenant Robert A. Gibson, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

Entering the service of his country as a volunteer immediately after the breaking out of the late rebellion, Lieutenant Gibson, although young, won for himself an enviable record, and rose from the position of a private soldier in the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry to that of captain of a company.

His conduct as an officer of the Volunteer force gained for him the confidence of his superiors, and in consequence he was honored with appointments on different staffs to responsible positions.

Brave to a fault, he proved on many a hard-fought field that he was a worthy defender of his country's liberties. Suffering long in the vile prison pens of the South, he was released therefrom with a clear understanding of the duties of a freeman and a fuller determination to fall in the contest or to enjoy with the faithful ones the dearly-bought fruits of victory.

After his many trials he was permitted to again see his

country emerge from the bloody strife in triumph and with honor, and feeling that his duty had been done, he retired from the service.

An opportunity soon offered itself to once more enter the army, and being tendered a position, he accepted it. He was assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry, and his service has mostly been with his regiment at Fort Randall, D. T.

Lieutenant Gibson possessed those qualities which would endear him to all with whom he came in contact, and his sad and sudden death has cast a gloom almost unbearable.

In the Regular Army, as in the Volunteer, he had won the respect and confidence of his superior officers, and this notice is not intended simply to express the feeling felt by his many comrades who had become so closely attached to him.

McC.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin Abrahams, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, died at New Orleans, of yellow fever, September 13, 1867.

First Lieutenant Charles Bucklin, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., of yellow fever, October 5, 1867.

Second Lieutenant E. L. Barnes, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, died at New Orleans, La., of yellow fever, October 7, 1867.

Seldom has a more sad and painful duty been ours, than to record the death of these three young officers by the terrible epidemic, which has during the last two months swept off so many of our officers and men stationed at posts on or near the Gulf coast.

The three young gentlemen above named entered the Volunteer service as privates early in the late war. Each served with credit and honor—very soon obtaining a commission—being conspicuous in the command to which he belonged for bravery in action, and all those noble qualities which make up the true soldier and perfect gentleman. Each was appointed to the Thirty-ninth Infantry, upon his record of services rendered during the war, and his recommendations as an officer.

How often have we heard it said during the last few weeks 'as one cherished comrade and friend, after another has fallen a prey to this terrible disease. "How unsoldierly a death!" We think not entirely so. Death at the post of duty, be it on the field of battle, or when confronted by other dangers no less imminent, and appalling like those which surrounded these our friends, is heroic, is beautiful, though it bows our heart with grief and mourning.

THE following changes have taken place in the officers stationed at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending October 2d, pursuant to instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz.: Second Lieutenant William W. McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry, joined Sub-depot, David's Island, New York Harbor, for duty; First Lieutenant Samuel A. Porter, Forty-fourth Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), ordered on recruiting service at Syracuse, New York, to relieve Captain E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry, in charge of rendezvous at that place. The following detachments of recruits left depot, en route to Fort Wayne, Mich., viz.: 39 Veteran Reserve Corps recruits for Forty-third Infantry, under the command of First Lieutenant Lewis P. Derby, Fourteenth Infantry.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT COPENHAGEN.

THE following is a despatch from Admiral Farragut, which has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN,
OFF GRAVESEND, RIVER THAMES, Sept. 26, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 25, I had the honor to report my arrival off Copenhagen, Denmark, on the morning of the 13th. The wind was fresh, and fearing that I might not be able to accomplish the trip round to Copenhagen by night without putting on full steam, I ordered all the furnaces lighted, being at the same time desirous to see the full speed of all the vessels. This I did to my full satisfaction, the ship steaming eight miles per hour against almost a gale, and proving that the *Franklin*, against a fresh breeze is a moderate sea, was more than a match for the other vessels. Her performance gave general satisfaction, and I can, with confidence, say she sails better under full power than any frigate in our service.

On anchoring off Copenhagen, we exchanged salutes with the authorities, and soon after I called upon our United States Minister, Mr. Yeaman, and with him called upon Mr. Rensloff, Minister of War, and Admiral Dockner, Minister of Marine, then in Copenhagen. These gentlemen returned my call, and tendered me all the civility in their power, and an aide-de-camp was directed to show me all the places of public interest in Copenhagen, including armories and forts. The armories were particularly worthy of a visit. I saw there hundreds of guns, old cannon, and every species of small arms similar to those now in use which claim to be the inventions of the present day—at least the variations are so trifling that it is doubtful whether there have been any improvements. I have visited armories in France, Russia, and Sweden, where I have also seen many of these cannon and small guns; but nowhere have I seen such a large collection chronologically arranged. Among other curious things I saw an entire battery of breech-loading cannons of wrought iron, taken out of a vessel sunk during the seventeenth century, which seemed to me to contain all the essential points of modern breech-loading guns.

On Monday, the 16th, the United States Minister, Mr. Yeaman, gave a dinner to myself and officers, at which were present all the foreign ministers then in the city. I returned the civilities extended to me by a reception and collation on board the *Franklin* on the 18th instant, and on the same evening, by invitation of the Minister of War, Mr. Rensloff, was agreeably entertained by a supper and brilliant fireworks.

On Thursday, accompanied by our Minister, Mr. Yeaman, my staff and commanding officers, I was presented at court, and on the same evening, by invitation, dined with his Majesty the King of Denmark and his two sons, Frederick the Crown Prince and his Majesty the King of Greece. We were received with great kindness and cordiality, not only by his Majesty, but by all the members of the royal family. The king was pleased to drink to the prosperity of our country, as well as of myself individually.

On the next day, Friday, I left the anchorage off Copenhagen, bound for England, accompanied by the *Canandaigua* and *Ticonderoga*, leaving the *Prote* to await the arrival of some deserters from Stockholm. Off the Straits the *Canandaigua* and *Ticonderoga* parted company, having been previously directed to visit certain ports and join me again at Lisbon. In the afternoon of the 21st the wind commenced to blow from the westward, and gradually increased in force during the following day, until on Monday, the 23d, it became a gale, the wind hauling more to the northward and blowing with great violence, and so continued until Tuesday night, when the squalls came at longer intervals, and by Wednesday morning the gale was over. The *Franklin*, although at the time she both rolled and plunged violently, did not strain anything. Not a timber creaked, and she came out of the gale without any other injury than the loss of her headboards, which were knocked out by the sea.

In a previous despatch I reported to the department that through the ignorance of the pilot the ship was run ashore off Nyborg; but I am happy to say that, so far as we have been able to judge, she did not sustain the slightest injury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral,
Commanding European Squadron.
To Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM GENERAL STONE.

GOCHLAND COUNTY, Va., Sept. 12, 1867.

Editor Boston Post:

SIR: A friend of mine has sent to me a copy of your newspaper (issue of August 24th ult.), which has just been received, and therein I find marked a communication relative to my imprisonment in 1862.

Your correspondent has fallen into some errors, which appear in his communication; but this is hardly to be wondered at when the mystery thrown around the incarceration and its termination are considered.

One statement in the communication I feel bound to correct, disagreeable as it is to me to parade my personal wounds of years past before the public.

The statement is as follows: "Can it be believed that, though the truth had long since dawned upon him, and he had come to recognize the craven malignity which had pursued and ruined him, yet he cherished the desire for liberty, for restoration, for home, society, and the amenities of life, and was so humbled and cast down that he sued for mercy from his calumniator, Sumner, and professed his readiness to suffer such self-humiliation as might be imposed upon him, if it would procure his release from the bastille which threatened soon to be his grave."

Knowing as I do what is "the heart of the solitary prisoner"—knowing and having the strain upon the mind, the body, eye, the strain upon the soul of a man who, conscious of innocence, finds himself suddenly a prisoner to arbitrary power—cut off from free association with friends, comrades, and family—held within four walls—hien every movement subject to the scrutiny of a silent sentinel—kept in ignorance of charges, or even allegations—this continued day after day, week after week, with just sufficient relaxation from the rule solitary from time to time to make the solitary intervals more real—permitted to learn (through letters subject to previous inspection of guards) of illness and trouble in his distant family, but allowed to write no word of advice without having his letter carefully scrutinized—making appeals again and again for information as to what charges or allegations might have been made against him, and never receiving so much as an acknowledgment of their receipt—allowed to learn that devoted friends had for weeks hung around the sources of power, applying everywhere for information concerning the cause of his imprisonment, but everywhere finding only silence, sometimes receiving contemptuously—emptied after weeks of this regimen by the intimation that, if he would but bear testimony against his commander (a friend of his youth), he could have liberty and advancement. Knowing, I say, what all this is, I could readily believe that a man so circumstanced might lose, if not sustained by more than human power, all control of body, mind and soul. No one who has not known in his own person what such confinement is, can form even a dim conception of it.

But yet your correspondent is in error, and I feel it my duty to my family, my friends and myself, to correct it.

I never, during my incarceration, "sued for mercy" from any man. I asked again and again for trial, for presentation of charges, for knowledge as to who ordered my arrest. These applications I made as of my right to my military superiors. They were never answered. After months of imprisonment, I asked for suspension of arrest and permission to serve in my place in the Army until such time as trial would be granted. This application, like the rest, was received by silence.

Throughout my incarceration, I frequently asked (unavailingly) for my rights, but I never sued for mercy.

Especially is your correspondent in error when he writes that I sued for mercy to Mr. Sumner.

I am confident that none of my friends ever did so, and as for myself, I know that I never wrote but one letter to him. That letter was written when I was in command of the right flank division of the Army of the Potomac. It was my first, last, only letter or message to him, and was as follows:

POOLESVILLE, Md., December 23, 1861.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. SENATE—SIR:—If the *National Intelligencer* newspaper of the 17th inst. quotes you correctly, you have uttered, on the floor of the Senate, a falsehood and a slander.

Permit me to thank you for the speech in which you use my name. There can be no higher proof, in my opinion, that a soldier in the field is faithfully performing his duty, than the fact that while he is receiving the shot of the public enemy in front, he is receiving the vituperation of a well-known coward from a safe distance in the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES F. STONE.

The above letter was entrusted to a well-known gentleman of New England, then a colonel of artillery, who subsequently informed me that he delivered it in person at Mr. Sumner's lodgings in Washington on Christmas morning.

Having never received from Mr. Sumner any reply to the above letter, I have, of course, never held any further communication with him.

It is due to myself and my friends that I should state why I wrote to a Senator of the United States so vehement a letter. The circumstances (some of them) were these: I was at that time, as already stated, in command of a large division of excellent troops, among which were three admirable regiments raised in Massachusetts, my native State. My command held a picket line of more than twenty miles' length along the Potomac, our pickets being within speaking distance of those of the enemy. We alone covered the northwestern approaches to the Capital, Washington, and it is easy to see that good discipline and perfect subordination were essential. We occupied a county of the State of Maryland; and it will be remembered that this was the first season of the war, and that great circumspection was necessary in a commander so situated. Rigid discipline was necessary not only to cope with the enemy, but also to prevent the troops sent to protect the soil and people of Maryland from becoming, if allowed license, oppressors of those people. Moreover, during a training of fifteen years in the service of the United States I had been taught that military officers were expected to obey and execute the laws of the land as they existed, and not to make laws. Therefore my orders published to the troops were always based upon the principle that we were to protect our own people and fight the enemy, both to the best of our ability.

Copies of my orders were, as a matter of course, duly transmitted to my superiors, from whom I never received any criticism upon them, and I have therefore always supposed that nothing objectionable was found in them by those superiors. I ascertained, however, that Mr. Sumner was seriously displeased with some of those orders, for it was brought to my notice that he was, from his place in the Senate, writing letters to my subordinates urging them to disobey my orders!

Can it be believed that a loyal Senator, one who had taken the oath required by his office, was using his great influence, in time of terrible war, to create a spirit of insubordination among troops in the immediate presence of the enemy? It was so; I have the documents to prove it. Not satisfied with thus attempting to undermine a general officer in the field, he also attacked me in most violent language in a speech delivered in the Senate Chamber.

It became necessary to decide the point immediately whether Mr. Sumner's "ideas" or my orders should rule the division under my command. If the soldiers were to be taught that my orders to respect a civil magistrate in the proper discharge of his duty could be safely disobeyed, because Mr. Sumner deemed such orders wrong, then they might also take upon themselves to disobey an order which directed them to hold an outpost against all odds, because they might deem that wrong—and yet the safety of the army might depend upon their obedience.

Only two courses were open to me. One was to prefer charges against him for exciting insubordination among the troops—the other to treat the matter of his speech as personal and to act upon that.

The first course could not well be adopted; as in those days civilians were not held amenable to military laws and there was no civil law against such proceedings. The other course was the shorter, and most certain to lead to a speedy result, and I adopted it; fully understanding its danger, but ready to meet it. I saw that if I succeeded, the discipline of a division of the Army was safe, and the public service would be promoted. On the other hand, I saw that if I failed, it was only myself who would be displaced.

I did not, however, anticipate such a thing possible as that I, who was daily exposing my life for the principles I professed, and thus giving what was once considered reasonable proof of sincerity, could be successfully pursued as "disloyal" by men who confined their acts of loyalty to brave speeches in safe places, and never exposed their fair skins to the stain of gunpowder smoke or the rent of a bullet.

I was mistaken—I have paid in full the penalty of the mistake.
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHAS. F. STONE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 5.—Chief Engineer William H. Hunt, to duty on board the *Dacotah*.
First Assistant Engineer N. B. Clark, Second Assistant Engineers R. W. Milligan, S. L. Smith, and Third Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Fitch, to duty on board the *Powhatan*.
Sailmaker (John J. Stanford, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOBER 8.—Ensigns Robert Impey and Francis M. Gove, to duty on board the *Powhatan*.
OCTOBER 9.—Midshipmen Charles O. Allibone and Harrison G. O. Colby, to duty on board the *Piscataqua*.
Midshipman John C. Rich, to proceed in the store ship *Idaho* for duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

OCTOBER 10.—Midshipmen William T. Burwell and William W. Reisinger, to proceed in the store ship *Idaho* for duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

OCTOBER 11.—Midshipman John M. Taft, to proceed in the store ship *Idaho*, for duty in the Asiatic Squadron.
Surgeon J. Winthrop Taylor, to duty on board the *Pensacola*, and as Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Squadron.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Edmund C. Ver Meulen, to duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.
Second Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, to duty at League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 5.—Commander Jonathan Young, from command of the *Mahaska*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Robley D. Evans, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Piscataqua*.
Chief Engineer James B. Kimball, from duty on board the *Dacotah*, and ordered to return to New York.

First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, Second Assistant Engineer David Jones, and Sailmaker John W. North, from duty on board the *Powhatan*.
Sailmaker A. W. Cassell, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

OCTOBER 7.—Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, from the command of the *Penobscot*, and ordered to command the *Maumee*.

OCTOBER 9.—Midshipmen Isaac J. Yates, Charles F. Hutchins and Charles T. Arnold, from duty on board the *Lenapee*, and ordered to proceed in the *Idaho* for duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

Gunner John C. Ritter, from ordnance duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to duty in charge of magazine and ordnance supplies at Ellis Island, N. Y.

OCTOBER 11.—Commander John Irwin, from the command of the *Lenapee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Nalle, and Assistant Surgeon John L. Ramsay, from duty on board the *Lenapee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, from command of the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Bartlett, Masters Charles W. Kennedy, Henry C. White, George F. F. Wilde, Second Assistant Engineers J. W. Haliham, W. S. Cherry, Third Assistant Engineers George F. Sweet and J. J. Ryan, from duty on board the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Fleet Surgeon John Rudenstein, from duty on board the *Powhatan* Fleet Surgeon Samuel Jackson, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and ordered to duty on board the *Powhatan*.

Passed Assistant Surgeons William S. Fort and H. M. Rundlett, from duty on board the *Powhatan*, on the reporting of their relief.

Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Bingham, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, on the reporting of his relief.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty on board the *Powhatan*.
Assistant Surgeon Ernest D. Martin, from duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Whedon, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.
Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, from duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to take passage in the *Idaho* for duty on board the *Powhatan*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin M. Hart, from duty on board the *Lenapee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, from duty on board the *Nipsic*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

ORDER REVOKED.

OCTOBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander M. S. Stuyvesant, to duty on board the *Powhatan*, and granted sick leave of absence.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 9.—Midshipmen George Kronmiller, Jr., and George N. Seymour, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 5.—Acting Master Jacob Kimball, to duty on board the *Maumee*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. C. Brooks, to duty on board the *Powhatan*.

OCTOBER 7.—Acting Ensign Charles Wilson, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wallace A. Bowie, to duty on board the *Jean Sande*.

OCTOBER 9.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, Acting Masters Charles H. Rockwell, C. F. R. Wappenhaus, C. F. Hodgkins, Anthony F. Holmes, John B. Childs, Acting Ensigns John L. Brown and Christian S. Lawrence, to proceed in the store ship *Idaho* for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Ensign F. W. Minter, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Mates A. R. Hanks, A. E. Bateman, L. M. Melcher, C. T. Graef, G. J. Harris and C. T. Brian, to duty on board the school ship *Sabine*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 5.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Harvey Clapp, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Clements and James Burchard, from duty on board the *Powhatan*.

OCTOBER 7.—Acting Ensign William H. Jennings, from duty on board the *Vandalia*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

OCTOBER 9.—Acting Master Thomas W. Dodge, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to proceed in the *Idaho* for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master Rudolph Sammers, from duty on board the *Maumee*, and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign William H. Webb, from duty on board the apprentice ship *Portsmouth*, and ordered to proceed in the *Idaho* for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

OCTOBER 10.—Acting Master James M. Williams, from duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the *Maumee*.
Acting Ensign H. B. Kider, from duty on board the *Maumee*, and ordered to the *Potomac*.

Mates W. A. Failing, William J. Best, William H. Robinson, H. E. Jepson, E. C. Gillespie and C. B. Magruder, from duty on board the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Master W. W. Rhodes, from duty on board the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.
Acting Master James G. Green, from duty on board the *Maumee*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Acting Ensigns John Bishop, M. M. Gorman, Acting First Assistant Engineer George Gillespie, Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Russell, Joel M. Wheeler, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry F. Allen and H. W. Speights, from duty on board the *Lenapee*, and placed on waiting orders.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

OCTOBER 8.—Acting Ensign Peter Williams, from July 9th last.
OCTOBER 11.—Acting Ensigns Andrew Davis, Jr., and William A. Duer.

DISCHARGED.

OCTOBER 11.—Acting Ensign Benjamin O. Low.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Arey, from the 11th inst.
Acting Master Samuel Very, from the 6th inst.
Acting Ensigns, A. D. Campbell, from the 10th, and Walter H. Smith, from the 12th inst.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles H. Black from the 9th inst.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James C. Veatch, from the 12th inst.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending October 12, 1867:

Wm. Whelan, seaman, August 1st, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, Shanghai, China.
Warren Baldwin, landsman, July 31st, U. S. steamer *Hartford*, Shanghai, China.
George W. Young, commander, August 30th, U. S. steamer *Suwanee*, at sea.
Charles E. Flemming, lieutenant-commander, September 26th, Mount Holly, N. J.
Wm. T. Cruise, ordinary seaman, October 5th, U. S. receiving ship *Alleghany*, Baltimore.
Edward Olney, beneficiary, September 9th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Jeremiah Sullivan, marine, October 9th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

VICE-ADMIRAL David D. Porter, Superintendent and President, ex-officio; Commander Stephen B. Luce, Commandant of Midshipmen; Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Meade, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in charge of Department of Seamanship; Lieutenant-Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in executive duty; Lieutenant-Commander Edmund O. Matthews, in charge of Department of Gunnery; Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, in charge of school-ship *Constitution*; Professor William H. Willcox, Head of Department of Mathematics; Chief Engineer Eben Hoyt, Head of Department of Steam Engineering; Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. Phythian, Head of Department of Astronomy, etc.; Professor Henry H. Lockwood, Head of Department of National and Experimental Philosophy; Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, Head of Department of Ethics and English Studies; Professor Leopold V. Duvilliers, Head of Department of French; Professor Edward A. Roget, Head of Department of Spanish; Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, Head of Department of Drawing.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Naval Academy on the 5th of October, 1867:

David D. Porter, Vice-Admiral and Superintendent; John G. Walker, Commander, Assistant to Superintendent; Stephen B. Luce, Commander, Commandant of Midshipmen; Thomas O. Selfridge, Lieutenant-Commander, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen; Thomas H. Eastman, Lieutenant-Commander, in charge of *Constitution*; Charles L. Franklin, Lieutenant-Commander, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen; R. S. McCook, Lieutenant-Commander, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen; Silas Casey, Lieutenant-Commander, Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.

DEPARTMENT OF SEAMANSHIP.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Richard W. Meade, Head of Department; Frederick V. McNair, Assistant; George Dewey, Assistant; Merrill Miller, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF GUNNERY.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Edmund O. Matthews, Head of Department; George C. Remy, Assistant; Theo. F. Kane, Assistant; Simeon P. Gillett, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Professor William H. Willcox, Head of Department. Assistants—Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, Lieutenant-Commander Samuel D. Greene, Lieutenant-Commander Alexander H. McCormick, Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Johnson, Assistant Professor Charles E. Ames, Assistant Professor Wm. W. Johnson, Assistant Professor Charles F. Johnson.

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief Engineer Eben Hoyt, Head of Department. Assistants—First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart, First Assistant Engineer H. C. McIlvaine, First Assistant Engineer John D. Van Buren, First Assistant Engineer W. H. G. West, First Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, First Assistant Engineer John T. Hawkins, Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, Second Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, Second Assistant Engineer George R. Holt, Second Assistant Engineer Theodore Cooper.

DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY, ETC.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. Phythian, Head of Department. Assistants—Lieutenant-Commander Norman H. Farquhar, James O'Kane, Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan, Assistant Professor Charles J. White.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Henry H. Lockwood, Head of Department. Assistants—Lieutenant-Commander William T. Sampson, Assistant Professor R. H. Thurston, Assistant Professor J. M. Rice, Assistant Professor John W. Langley.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS AND ENGLISH STUDIES.

Lieutenant-Commander John S. Barnes, Head of Department. Assistants—Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell, Assistant Professor Thomas Karney, Assistant Professor Henry S. Mackintosh, Assistant Professor William W. Fay, Assistant Professor Joseph E. Dickson, Assistant Professor Robbins Little, Assistant Professor John J. Archer, Assistant Professor H. C. Bullard.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

Professor L. V. Duvilliers, Head of Department. Assistants—Assistant Professor A. V. S. Courcelle, Assistant Professor L. F. Prudhomme, Assistant Professor Eugene Duvilliers, Assistant Professor Jules Leroux, Assistant Professor Bernard Maurice.

DEPARTMENT OF SPANISH.

Professor Edward A. Roget, Head of Department. Assistants—Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. Lull, Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Schley, Assistant Professor Pedro Montaldo.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, Head of Department. Assistants—Assistant Professor Henry Hitchings, Assistant Professor Peter Baumgard, Assistant Professor Marshall Oliver.

A. J. Corbier, Sword Master. Assistants—Theodore Maurice and Adolphe Aubrey.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 3, 1867.

General Order No. 84.
Medals of honor are awarded to the following-named persons who have performed signal acts of valor in the naval service:

Charles H. Weeks, Captain Foretop, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*. On the 21st of September, 1864, the U. S. steamer *Montauk*, then off Charleston, was discovered to be on fire in the magazine light room, on which occasion Charles H. Weeks, who was master-at-arms of the vessel, displayed great presence of mind and rendered valuable service in extinguishing the fire.

Thomas Kane, Captain of the Hold, U. S. steamer *Nereus*, who, on the occasion of the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, behaved with conspicuous gallantry, having, under a heavy fire of musketry, carried on his back a wounded comrade to a place of safety, and fearlessly exposed himself in assisting other wounded comrades whose lives were endangered.

Frank Du Moulin, apprentice U. S. steamer *Sabine*, who, on the 5th of September, 1867, jumped overboard and saved from drowning Apprentice D'Orray, who had fallen from the mizen-topmast rigging of the *Sabine*, in New London Harbor, and was rendered helpless by striking the mizen rigging and boat davit in the fall.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

STATIONS OF U. S. VESSELS.

The following changes of vessels have taken place since last report:

Aroostook, screw, 4, arrived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, August 1st, fifty days from Cape of Good Hope; arrived at Singapore August 18th. Cyane, sloop, 3, has been put in commission at San Francisco, Cal., and is to be used as a store ship at Panama, U. S. of Colombia.

Dale, sloop, 4, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the 20th ultimo, from her Summer cruise.

Gettysburg, paddle-wheel, 3, has been put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Idaho, ship, 1, was put in commission at New York, October 3d. She will soon sail for the Asiatic Squadron, where she is to be used as store ship for that squadron.

Jamestown, sloop, 3, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Sitka, August 17th.

Lenapee, paddle-wheel, 3, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., September 21st, where she was quarantined for a short time, when she was put out of commission.

Massachusetts, screw, 3, was put out of commission, the officers and crew being transferred to the *Wampanoag*, and she sold.

Marblehead, screw, 4, sailed from Norfolk, Va., October 8th. She will be used in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Michigan, paddle-wheel, 4, sailed from Chicago, Ill., for Detroit, Mich., September 26th.

Minnesota, screw, 1, arrived at Brest, September 4th, and at Lisbon, September 15th, touching at Ferrol and Coruna.

Nipsic, screw, 4, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, October 1st, fifty-six days from Rio-de-Janeiro; sailed for the Washington Yard, where she arrived October 9th; has gone out of commission.

Osagee, screw, 2, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., September 27th, with the American and Russian Commissioners on board, for Sitka.

Penobscot, screw, 4, has been put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Piscataqua, screw, 1, has been put in commission at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to be used as the flagship, Asiatic Squadron.

Portsmouth, sloop, 2, arrived at New York, October 2d.

Pensacola, screw, 2, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., September 13th.

Resaca, screw, 3, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., August 17th, for Sitka.

Savannah, sloop, 2, arrived at Annapolis, Md., September 17th, and sailed thence to Norfolk, Va., October 1st, when she was put out of commission.

Saratoga, sloop, 3, apprentice ship, was put in commission at the Navy-yard, New York, October 1st.

Saco, screw, 4, arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Aspinwall, U. S. of Colombia, October 6th.

Susquehanna, paddle-wheel, 1, arrived at New York from Newport, R. I., October 2d.

Suwanee, paddle-wheel, 3, has been sent to Panama.

Tahoma, screw, 4, was put in commission at the Navy-yard, New York, August 27th.

Tuscarora, screw, 3, was at Lavuka, Feejee Islands, June 26th.

Wampanoag, screw, 1, was put in commission at New York, September 17th, and is now on her trial trip.

Yucon, screw, 4, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Pensacola, Florida, October 2d; has since been put out of commission.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HONORABLE MENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 13, 1867.

General Orders No. 49.

The general commanding this department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians:

June 14, 1867, Company I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, Captain J. M. Williams commanding, attacked a large rancheria, estimated to contain some 200 Indians, near Yampai Valley, A. T. In the fight that ensued, 12 Indians were left dead on the plain, and many more are known to have been killed while endeavoring to escape up the mountain sides. Nine Indians, squaws and children were captured, and a large amount of provisions, clothing, and bows and arrows destroyed. Though the Indians used many fire arms during the fight, Captain Williams' command lost no men, and had one animal killed.

June 21, 1867, Lieutenant Edward J. Harrington, First U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, with 38 men of Company G, First U. S. Cavalry, from Camp Wallen, A. T., attacked an Apache rancheria in the Chiricahua Mountains, A. T., putting the Indians to flight, killing three and wounding a fourth. A five months' supply of mescal and jerked beef was destroyed, and a large number of hides, skins and bows and arrows burned, together with the Indian huts. Several animals were captured and brought away. Lieutenant Harrington gives much praise to Merjildo Grillo, the guide, for his skill and unflinching energy, and to First Sergeant Grew, Company G, for the effective and noteworthy performance of his duties. The Lieutenant is much commended by his commanders for his conduct on this occasion.

July 9th, 1867, Companies B and I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, General J. I. Gregg, commanding, attacked an Indian rancheria, killing three Indians, and destroying a large amount of Indian provisions, clothing, utensils and arms. Captain J. M. Williams, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the side by two arrows, and Private Morgan, Company I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was shot through the thigh. General Gregg takes occasion to bring to the notice of the Department Commander the valuable services and conspicuous gallantry of Captain Williams and the officers and soldiers of his command.

The general commanding the Department takes pleasure in commending the repeated successes of Captain Williams and the men of his command in the many and arduous assaults against the hostile Indians of Arizona.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell,
JOHN P. SHERBURNE, Assistant Adjutant General.

STATIONS OF COMPANIES.

The following changes in stations of companies of infantry have been received at the War Department since October last:

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—Company B, Seventh Infantry, left Saint Augustine for Ferdinand, Florida.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—Companies C, H, I, K, E and F, Second Infantry, ordered to Nashville, Tenn., for temporary duty.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—Companies A, E, B, G and H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, ordered for temporary duty to Nashville, Tenn.

AUGUST 27TH.—Companies D and F, Thirteenth Infantry, took post at Fort Ellis, M. T.

AUGUST 18TH.—Company G, Forty-first Infantry, at Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

OCTOBER 1ST.—Company A, Twelfth Infantry, ordered to Phillips, West Virginia, for temporary duty.

CHANGES IN COMPANIES OF CAVALRY, ETC.

SEPTEMBER 25TH.—Company E, Fifth Cavalry, ordered to Jackson, Miss.

SEPTEMBER 21ST.—Headquarters Seventh Cavalry is at Fort Harker, Kansas; Companies A, D, G and M of regiment ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas.

Companies D and G, Ninth Cavalry, at Fort Hudson, Texas, joined post June —, 1867.

October 3d, Company K, Twentieth Infantry, ordered to Alexandria, La.; October 3d, Companies F and I, Twentieth Infantry, ordered to Baton Rouge, La.; October 3d, Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry, ordered to Greenville, La.; September 23d, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, ordered to Vicksburg, Miss.; Aug. 28th, Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, ordered to North Platte Station, Neb.; September 30th, Company A, Thirtieth Infantry, ordered to Fort Kearney, Neb.; August, 1867, Company D, Ninth Infantry, transferred to Camp Mojave, A. T.; August, 1867, Company E, Fourth Infantry, camp at Willow, A. T.; September 17th, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, Atlanta, Ga.; September 18th, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Pulaski, Ga.; September 18th, Company B, Second Infantry, Guayndote, West Va.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS HAVING CHARGE OF REV-
ENUE CUTTERS, RELATIVE TO PAY OF OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 4, 1867.

SIR: In order that the law passed at the last session of the Thirtieth Congress, providing for an increase of compensation of officers

of the Revenue Cutter Service shall be correctly interpreted, the Department calls your attention to the distinction in that law between "Duty Pay" and "Pay on leave of absence or while waiting orders."

This last provision of the law embraces all officers who are on voluntary leave of absence from their vessels for a greater or less period, whether it be for three days or thirty. You will be called upon, however, to discriminate between an officer who seeks leave, and one who, by sickness incurred on board his vessel in the performance of his duty, shall be obliged to ask it for the recovery of his health. In the latter case the officer will be paid "Duty Pay," until it shall be ascertained whether his ailment is of a character to require protracted absence from his vessel, when he will be placed on "sick leave, or waiting orders." I am, very respectfully,

H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

OCTOBER 12TH.

ARMY.

Cook, P. St. G., Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jacoby Rev. Jno. C.
Haine, John. Kearney, Captain, 11th U. S.
Hansbury, A. J., Co. A, 29th U. S. Reeve, Thos. H., Captain.
S. Infantry. Sherman, Edgar, Co. B, 16th reg.
Henry, A. Private. Smith, T. P., General-2.
Hogarty, W. P., Lieutenant. Sheridan, P. H., Gen.
Vollum, E. P., Surgeon.

ARMY.

OCTOBER 16TH.

Curtis, A. B., Lieutenant, 8th U. McCormick, R. A., Captain, A. Q.
S. Cavalry. M-3.
Forsyth, Tony, General. Palmer, J. N., Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Gardner, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Lieut.-Col. 2d U. S. C.
Huse, Samuel, late A. V. Lieut. Smith, Chas. G., Major.
tenant U. S. Navy. Van Ness, W. W., Captain and
Heyser, Chas. H., First Lieuten- A. Q. M.
ant A. Aide-de-Camp. Walcott, H. P., Lieutenant-Col.

NAVY.

Chenery, Chas. E. Kelleher, Daniel, U. S. ship Sus-
Dye, Chas. F. Act. Third Asst. quehanna.
Eng. steamer Newbern. Lade, W., receiving ship Vermont.
Gilliland, Wm., flag ship Colorado. Mager, Samuel, Commander.
Cushing, Chas. H. Stewart, W. H., U. S. S. Lenapee.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS.—The subject of uniforms is one of the most important which at present demands the consideration of the National Guard. Before the war regiments were required to equip their own members, but inasmuch as during the Rebellion, many of the organizations of the First and Second divisions were mustered into the United States service for three months at a time, and thus wore out their uniforms faster than they otherwise would have done, it was deemed advisable to uniform the National Guard at the expense of the State. Such a provision was a wise one during the continuance of hostilities, but is not suited to the requirements of times of peace like the present. We have already called attention to the fact that while several of the better class of regiments of the First division are suffering for the want of a suitable number of uniforms, the Second regiment is now being furnished with from four to five hundred new gray uniforms. In view of these facts, a strong effort should be made to do away with the issuing of clothing to the National Guard. As matters now stand, men are prevented from joining many regiments because they may have to wait a year or so before they get a uniform from the State, whereas they would willingly buy their own uniforms if the State did not issue clothing. It is true, that when the Quartermaster-General of the State ceases to issue clothing, the death-knell of many regiments will be sounded, but that would not be very sad, for it will have a tendency to produce that consolidation which is so much needed.

It is worth while to belong to the National Guard now that privileges are extended to the uniformed militia, and if a young man does not appreciate these advantages enough to pay a small sum for them he will do better serving the state as a juror than as a citizen soldier. It is each year proving more difficult to obtain from the Legislature an appropriation sufficient to meet the needs of the National Guard for the succeeding year, and yet, the largest item of expenditure could be omitted if regiments were compelled to furnish their own uniforms. We commend this subject to the attention of the State authorities and of the National Guard at large, to whom it is of vital importance.

INSPECTION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at Tompkins square on Monday, the 14th inst., by Major O. F. Wentworth, of the Third brigade staff. Colonel Le Gal was in command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen and Major Goldschmidt were also present, the field and staff parading mounted. Adjutant Allen was the only member of the staff present in uniform, although one or two of them were on the ground in citizens' clothes. If an officer can be present at an inspection in citizens' clothes, he should not be excused from appearing with his regiment.

During the past year the officers of the Fifty-fifth have been making strenuous efforts to raise the standard of the regiment in drill and discipline, and last Monday gave evidence that their efforts are meeting with success. The review was a good one, but many of the officers need to be instructed in saluting with the sword. The distances were well preserved, and upon wheeling into line it was found that they were nearly exact. If the guides of the regiment will follow out the instructions contained in the pamphlet on guides, published by Colonel Le Gal, errors in distance will seldom occur.

At the inspection last year, the lieutenant-colonel announced that he would give a gold medal to the captain of the company which should obtain the largest number of recruits during the ensuing year, and one to the captain of the company which should muster the largest number of uniformed members in 1867. Captain Zuschlag, of Company G, received the recruit medal, his company having enlisted thirty-one recruits since last inspection. Company G, having sixty men present, Captain Zimmer, of that company, received the medal for the largest company. Major G. B. Goldschmidt presented a silver-mounted sword to Captain Schilling, of Company D, for having made prompt, correct and neat returns, reports, etc., throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen announces that he will give a medal to the company which shall, during the ensuing season, prove to be the best drilled in Upton's Tactics. Colonel Le Gal also proposes to give a prize to the best drilled lieutenant instructor in the regiment. These prizes are creating quite a spirit of emulation in the regiment, and are having a good effect. As most of the members of this regiment are foreigners, and indulge in names which would puzzle an ordinary Yankee to pronounce, the adjutant read the names on the company rolls, and the inspecting officer checked them off, thus greatly expediting matters. Thirty-one recruits were

present, but the inspecting officer, singularly enough, would not allow the recruit credit for them. The regiment was certainly entitled to the credit of these recruits, if they were on the ground, unless as was the case with the Irishman's pigs, they ran around so they could not be counted. At the inspection last year, there were 333 present, 258 absent, and a total of 591. The following is an abstract of the inspection return this year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	3	2	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	1	4	5
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	36	20	56
Company B.....	33	34	67
Company C.....	35	31	66
Company D.....	33	17	50
Company E.....	32	13	45
Company F.....	40	22	62
Company G.....	60	17	77
Company H.....	32	19	51
Company I.....	21	34	55
Band.....	25	—	25
Total.....	356	215	571

INSPECTION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Last Friday, the day of the inspection of the Thirty-seventh regiment, was the only unpleasant one there has been during the inspections of the Third Brigade. Notwithstanding the drizzling rain which fell during the morning, the regiment paraded for inspection with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and marched to Tompkins square. As the weather was such as to render it advisable that the inspection should take place under cover, General Varian despatched two of his staff officers to obtain the use of the Seventh regiment armory for that purpose. It was, however, determined first to go through with the review. Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dusenberry, who was in command of the regiment, was the reviewing officer, being accompanied by Major O. F. Wentworth, the brigade inspector. We were very pleased to see the regiment looking so well, as it has had much to work against, but has, through all its troubles, shown a pluckiness and vitality which are highly creditable. We were glad to notice that on this occasion the reviewing officer took his station nearer the line than in the case of the other regiments. When the reviewing officer was passing down the line, the color-sergeants should have held their colors upright instead of on their right shoulders. The regiment passed in review in a good style, the Governor's Island band, which paraded with them, looking very well and making good music. As the review was according to Upton's tactics, the staff, which on this occasion consisted of Captain Whitney, should have been formed on a line five paces in front of the leading captain, instead of in rear of the battalion. After the review the colonel and staff mounted their horses, and the regiment proceeded to the armory of the Seventh regiment, where the muster and inspection took place. After the inspection Brigadier-General Varian reviewed the regiment. Since inspection last year this regiment has lost two companies—Company K, Captain Lyons, transferred to the Ninth regiment, and Company I, disbanded, and yet there were very nearly as many men present this year as last. The totals for 1866 were—present, 380; absent, 214; total, 594. The following is an abstract of the inspection return this year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	3	2	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	—	8
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	36	20	56
Company B.....	33	12	45
Company C.....	31	25	56
Company D.....	33	11	44
Company E.....	27	10	37
Company F.....	40	20	60
Company G.....	28	18	46
Company H.....	58	18	76
Total.....	347	136	483

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The seventeenth anniversary of this regiment was celebrated on Monday by a grand festival at Jones' Wood. As it was intended to have a social rather than a military gathering, there was no parade of the regiment, the members going to the grounds at such times as they pleased with their families and friends. There were perhaps four thousand persons present, exclusive of the members of the regiment. We are sorry to say that Brevet Major-General M. T. McMahon, the colonel of the Sixty-ninth, having accepted the position of inspector on the staff of Major-General Shaler, has resigned his colonelcy. General McMahon is a good disciplinarian, and is just the kind of person the regiment needed as its commander. They will find it difficult to replace him.

Among those who attended the festival were Mayor Hoffman, Fernando Wood, Richard O'Gorman, and Generals Shaler, Halpine, and McMahon.

In the afternoon, Richard O'Gorman was called upon and made a speech, in which he spoke of the record of the Sixty-ninth, and urged the young Irishmen present to join it. Adjutant Hargous read a poem which had been prepared for the occasion by General Halpine. Mayor Hoffman was also called upon for a speech. The Mayor said, among other remarks, that he thought it a shame that the gallant Sixty-ninth was limited in its number, and these so badly equipped that they had to appeal to their friends for the means to make themselves presentable. The Mayor concluded by hoping the day was not far distant when the Sixty-ninth, a thousand strong, would take its place among the first regiments of the City of New York.

A speech was also made by Fernando Wood. After the speeches, Wallace's band played several selections for dancing, which was kept up until after dark. The festival was an entire success, and added materially to the funds in the hands of the regimental treasurer.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The inspection of this regiment took place at Tompkins square on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Previous to the inspection, Colonel Hawkins reviewed the regiment, accompanied by Major O. F. Wentworth, the inspecting officer. The uniform of the First Hawkins Zouaves is a very neat and serviceable one, and the regiment made a good appearance, the men far the most part when in line standing quite steady. During the review, a member of one of the companies on the left took a chew of tobacco while the reviewing officer passed in the rear of the line, and one or two men scratched their noses. These things might be expected in regiments which have never seen service, but not in veterans. Papet has been organizing a band for this regiment, which paraded with them for the first time on last Tuesday. At present the dress hats and red belts are the only portions of the uniform of the band which belong exclusively to the First regiment. The hats are ornamented with an elegant fire-zilt plate, bearing the monogram "H. Z. I." in oxidized silver, surmounted by an eagle holding a cross in which is placed a "fox" colored plume. The belts are of red silk.

On Monday evening, 14th inst., this regiment was drilled in battalion movements in Upton's Tactics, by Lieutenant-Colonel Perley, at the State Arsenal, which we believe is the first battalion drill in Upton which has been held this season. In giving the commands for

review, Lieutenant-Colonel Perley, who was in command of the battalion, gave the order *shoulder arms* instead of *carry arms*, as prescribed in Upton. Last year this regiment inspected but six companies present, giving an aggregate of 201 present, 145 absent, and a total of 346. The following is an abstract of the inspection return for 1867:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	—	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Company A.....	28	18	46
Company B.....	29	17	46
Company C.....	36	17	53
Company D.....	32	13	45
Company E.....	30	4	34
Company F.....	35	1	36
Company G.....	29	—	29
Band.....	27	—	27
Drum corps.....	24	—	24
Total.....	281	110	391

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Clark has issued the following order: The full dress and the fatigue uniforms of this regiment, as worn before the war, having been recently approved by a vote of the members, the same will hereafter be the recognized uniform of this regiment. A complete bill of dress will be published and distributed at an early day, and all members should be uniformed in compliance therewith at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that the regiment will parade in the new fatigue uniform at the first wing drill in the year 1868, and in the full-dress uniform at the Spring parade in 1868. The uniform of the regiment, as adopted, is as follows:

Full uniform—Full-dress gray coat, same as worn from 1824 to 1860; gray pants, as now worn, altered to the style worn from 1824 to 1860; white cross and body belt, same as worn before the war; white epaulettes and white gloves, same as worn before the war; hat, as now worn, with white pompon instead of plume; white pantaloons to be worn in the Summer months.

Fatigue uniform—Gray jacket, as now worn, altered to style worn before the war; gray pants, same as full uniform pants; gray fatigue cap, as now worn; black boots, as now worn; overcoats, knapsacks, and haversacks, as now worn.

The field and line officers of this regiment will meet for instruction on Saturday, October 19th, at eight o'clock P. M. Subject—The Manual of Arms. The resignations of Captain Peter Palmer, and Lieutenant James Ray have been accepted, and they honorably discharged. Captain C. H. Meday, is announced as having been elected and commissioned as major, vice Young resigned (rank May 28, 1867.)

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The following evenings are designated for company drills for the next three months:

Company A, October 4th and 18th, November 1st and 15th, December 6th and 20th, Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company B, October 11th and 25th, November 8th and 22d, December 13th, Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company C, October 15th and 29th, November 18th, December 2d and 16th, Mondays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company D, October 7th and 21st, November 11th, December 9th, Mondays, at 8 o'clock; Company E, October 1st and 15th, November 19th, December 3d and 17th, Tuesdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company F, October 8th and 22d, November 12th and 26th, December 10th, Tuesdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company G, October 2d and 16th, November 20th, December 4th and 18th, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company H, October 9th and 23d, November 13th and 27th, December 11th, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company I, October 3d and 17th, November 7th and 21st, December 5th and 19th, Thursdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company K, October 10th and 24th, November 14th and 28th, December 12th, Thursdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Engineers, October 14th and 28th, November 15th and 29th, December 6th and 20th, Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M. Field music every Saturday. Once a month each commandant will instruct his command in the signal by bugles.

From Monday, December 23, 1867, until Monday, January 5th, 1868, there will be no company drills at the armory. These will be the vacation weeks. A new drill calendar for the following months will then be issued by the armory committee. Company meetings will be the same for the next year as in 1867.

The following elections are announced: William Seebach, Major, vice Joseph Hillenbrand, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; Adam Keim, Captain Company I, vice George Messerschmidt, resigned. First Lieutenant P. F. Smith of Company B, has been detailed to act as Adjutant, until further orders, in place of Carl Marquardt, promoted Commissary of Subsistence of the Second brigade.

The annual inspection and review of this regiment, in full uniform, armed and equipped, will take place on Tuesday, the 22d day of October. Regimental line will be formed on Broome street, right resting on Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M. Field and staff officers will report, mounted, at the Colonel's quarters, at the same time. Company B, Captain H. Kloeber, is detailed to escort the regimental colors to the ground of formation. For this purpose they will assemble at the regimental armory half an hour before the time of formation of regimental line.

A committee has been appointed to ascertain from the commandants of the several companies, the name of the non-commissioned officer or private, who has procured for this regiment the greatest number of recruits since last inspection day. The member reported by such committee will be presented with a gold medal, as a token of merit on inspection day, by the commanding officer of this regiment. Captain C. Ellert of Company H, has resigned.

On the 14th inst., Colonel Meyer issued the following order (General Orders No. 10): Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to instruct their respective commands in the manual of arms and form of inspection only before the day of the annual inspection which will take place on the 22d inst. So that every member of this regiment shall be well posted in his duties. The form is prescribed in the New York State General Regulations, pp. 329-341, which can be seen in the officers' room of the armory of this regiment.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Boston Fusiliers are expected to visit New York on the 22d inst., on which occasion they will be the guests of the Seventy-first regiment. The right wing of this command is ordered to assemble on Tuesday morning, October 23d, for the purpose of receiving the Fusiliers. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock A. M. The left wing is ordered to assemble on Thursday afternoon, October 24th, for the purpose of escorting the Fusiliers on their departure for Boston. Line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme as decided upon at the time of our going to press:

Tuesday, reception and collation at Centre Market; a parade and reception by Mayor Hoffman, at the City Hall. Evening, a visit to Niblo's Theatre. Wednesday, a steamer has been chartered to take the visitors up the East and North rivers to visit all the institutions on the islands in the vicinity of the city. An entertainment will be given in the evening. Thursday, a visit to Central Park, after which the Fusiliers will be escorted to the boat on their way home. We hope this programme will be fully carried out, as it is a good one, and the American Guard know how to do these things up in style.

On Tuesday evening last, the newly elected second lieutenant of Company H, J. D. Sypher, gave an entertainment in honor of his election to the members of his company, which was quite an elegant

affair. Speeches were made, toasts were given, followed by good singing, the lieutenant elect who, by the way, is an excellent singer, favoring the company with some of his best. Everything was conducted in the best manner, and showed the harmonious feeling that has always existed in this company.

MOONLIGHT PARADE.—The moonlight parade of the battalion formed of companies from the various regiments of the First division took place on last Monday evening. This meeting of the representatives of various regiments for a parade or any military exercise must tend to produce a friendly feeling among the members of the regiments which it is very desirable to foster. The interests of the National Guard in all that concerns them as such, are the same, and the greater the friendliness which exists between the various regiments, the better it is for all. Hitherto the National Guard has not acted as a unit, and its power being diffused in effecting little things for individual organizations, has not been very effective. We hope, however, to see the day when the National Guard, as a body, will be joined together as one man to assert their rights and guard their interests. The companies which paraded on Monday were Company B, of the Eighth, Lieutenant Miller; Company C of the Fourth, Captain Kearney; Company B of the Thirty-seventh, Captain Cox; Company H of the Seventy-first, Lieutenant Sypher; Company B of the Twenty-second, Lieutenant Cullen; Company II of the Ninth, Lieutenant Raper; Company B of the Fifth, Captain Klobber; Company B of the Twelfth, Lieutenant Burke. It was originally intended to have a parade of ten companies, each regiment being represented by its Company B, but it was not found practicable to carry out this plan. The music was furnished by Dodworth's band, the field music being furnished by the drum corps of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh regiments. The line was formed on Lafayette Place, right resting on Fourth street, Captain Miller acting as battalion commander, assisted by Captain Banta, of the Twelfth, and Captain See, of the Seventy-first. Owing to the composition of the battalion the companies could not be properly equalized, which gave them an uneven appearance. They averaged from thirty to thirty-two files each, and marched in column of platoons. The line of march followed was that given in the *JOURNAL* of last week, the column passing in review before General Shaler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Take it all in all, this parade was one of the best which has taken place in New York for a long time, as all the companies made a good appearance. The company of the Eighth made a very good appearance, as did also that of the Seventy-first, which turned out with full ranks, the white belts of the men showing up brightly in the moonlight on the dark blue background. The rear rank of the platoons of the Twelfth regiment were not properly closed up. Company B, of the Twenty-second was out with full ranks, and we noticed that Captain Clannald was in command of the second platoon. The members of Company C of the Fourth regiment moved their heads about too much, and were not steady enough. Company B of the Thirty-seventh, made a good appearance, under the command of Captain Cox. Company B of the Fifth did not show off to as good advantage as usual. Company H of the Ninth regiment deserves the credit of being the best appearing company of the battalion, as regards both soldierly appearance and steadiness of bearing, although, as we have already stated, all of them did well.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Burger, commanding the Second brigade, has issued an order directing a general court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Fifth regiment of Infantry, No. 169 Hester street, at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 4th day of November, 1867, or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of Captains Nicholas Muller, John Schreiner, and Caspar Schneider, of the Sixth regiment of Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major Wm. Seebach, Fifth regiment of Infantry; Captain Eli Taylor, Eighty-fourth regiment of Infantry; Captain Charles H. Rahe, Ninety-sixth regiment of Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Joachimson, Brigade Judge Advocate, is appointed Judge Advocate, and J. F. Joachimson, Special Judge Advocate of the court.

INSPECTION OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—The regiments of this brigade will be inspected at Tompkins Square next week, commencing as follows: Third regiment of Infantry, October 21st; Fifth regiment of Infantry, October 23d; First regiment of Artillery, October 23d; Eighty-fourth regiment of Infantry, October 24th; Ninety-sixth regiment of Infantry, October 25th; Sixth regiment of Infantry, October 28th.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The annual muster and inspection of this regiment will take place at Tompkins square, on the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. The several companies will assemble in full marching order, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock a. m. on that day. Regimental line will be formed on Houston street in front of the armory, promptly at 9 o'clock. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the colonel commanding, at his headquarters, at 8½ o'clock, and the non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the adjutant, at the same hour.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The annual inspection of this regiment will take place on Friday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., on the city parade ground, Tompkins square. The members, fully uniformed and equipped, with white gloves, and overcoats rolled and carried across the left shoulder, with the ends fastened together on the right side, will assemble at the regimental armory at 8 o'clock a. m. Officers will appear with hats and epaulettes. Field and staff mounted. The line will be formed on Bond street at 9 a. m., at which time and place the first sergeants will be ready to make a correct return of "present and absent" to the adjutant.

For the purpose of instruction and drill, preparatory to the inspection, all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in civil dress at the regimental armory on Monday, the 21st, and on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 8 p. m. on each day.

The regular company drills will commence at the regimental armory on Monday, the 28th inst., and be continued until further orders, as follows:

Company A, on the second and fourth Friday of each month; Company B, on the second and fourth Monday of each month; Company C, on the first and third Monday of each month; Company D, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month; Company E, on the first and third Wednesday of every month; Company F, on the second and fourth Thursday of each month; Company G, on the first and third Saturday of each month; Company H, on the first and third Thursday of each month; Company I, on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month; Company K, on the first and third Tuesday of each month; drum corps, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Each company drill will commence at 8 o'clock p. m., and to last at least two hours; during the first of which the men are to be instructed in squads, in the school of the soldier and the manual of arms, by the sergeants, under the supervision of the commissioned officers; and during the second hour in the school of the company, under the command or the instruction of the captains. Lieutenant-

Colonel Steinway and Major Unkart will alternately superintend the company drills.

The non-commissioned officers of this regiment, uniformed and equipped, will assemble at the regimental armory on every first Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m., for instruction and drill, under the command of Major Unkart, until further orders.

The commissioned officers (except Major Unkart and Surgeon Dr. Bauer), and the non-commissioned staff officers, in fatigue uniform, will assemble at the regimental armory for instruction and drill, at 8 o'clock p. m., on each of the following days: Thursday, October 31st; Friday, November 29th; Monday, December 30th, 1867; Friday, January 31st; Saturday, February 29th; Monday, March 30th; Wednesday, April 29th; Friday, May 29th, and Tuesday, June 30th 1868. Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway will act as instructor on these occasions; and the adjutant, or in his absence some other staff officer, will keep a correct record of absentees therefrom.

The regimental board of examination for officers will henceforth consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Steinway, Captain Schmidt and Captain Staaf.

The regimental board of examination for non-commissioned officers will henceforth consist of Major Unkart, Captain Strauss and Captain Kohlberger, and meet at the regimental armory on every first Monday of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which time and place candidates may present themselves for examination, after an official return of their election has been transmitted to regimental headquarters.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade in full marching order on Wednesday, November 6th. Companies will be formed and rolls called at 8½ o'clock a. m. precisely in the several company rooms, at which time the non-commissioned staff, field music and band will report to the adjutant in the large drill room. Line will be formed in front of the armory in Fourteenth street, facing south at 9 o'clock.

Commissioned line officers of this regiment will report in fatigue uniform, without side arms, at the room of Company C, at the armory in Fourteenth street, on every Monday and Thursday evening during the month of October, at 8 o'clock p. m., for instruction.

The following promotion and appointment are announced: Sergeant Theodore F. Allen to be First Lieutenant Company I, vice Snow, resigned; William O. Rogers to be Commissary (original vacancy). The officers above named will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

During the coming drill season each company will be drilled at least once in each week on an evening to be designated from regimental headquarters; at which drills roll will be called at 8 o'clock precisely, and the drill will be continued until 10 o'clock. Company commanders having a preference for a particular evening, by notifying the adjutant thereof on or before the 10th inst. will, if possible, be accommodated.

Privates A. F. Carmody and J. Hilton, Company C, having been expelled by a vote of their company, three-fifths of the members being present, for infraction of the company by-laws, the action of the company has been approved and confirmed.

Adjutant J. Langdon Ward has been commissioned by Governor Fenton major in the National Guard by brevet.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Several months ago we announced that the Seventh regiment (N. G.) had selected Mr. Swinton, the historian of the "Army of the Potomac," to prepare a history of the services of the regiment during the war, and that accordingly—by request of the colonel of the veterans—Colonel Lefferts had transferred to Mr. Swinton all the official documents embodying the history and services of the regiment. We are now informed that the text of the work approaches completion; but the "Memorial Biographies" of the hundreds who went from the regiment into the war are, notwithstanding the diligent efforts of the officers and secretaries of the companies, still open to additions, about a third part of the "Roll of Honor" being still unfilled. It is designed to publish the work near the holiday season.

COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant E. Kemble who has for a long time been connected with the Sixth (F) company of the Seventh regiment, has resigned his commission. Lieutenant Kemble has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the company. Sergeant Ewing of this company has resigned his warrant, as he expects to be out of the city a great portion of his time this Winter.

UNIFORM OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We publish elsewhere a circular and an order from Colonel Clark, announcing the change which has been made in the uniform of this regiment. We have long been of the opinion that the uniform of the Seventh was too sombre, and we are glad to hear that the change is to be made. A handsome well-fitting uniform has a direct and favorable influence on the *esprit de corps* of a regiment.

UNIFORM OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

CIRCULAR FROM COLONEL CLARK.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
New York, October 11, 1867.

THE Seventh regiment was organized in 1824, and its founders, after mature deliberation, adopted a full dress gray coat for parades, and subsequently a gray fatigue jacket for drills, which continued to be the uniform of the regiment, and was not materially altered or modified previous to 1861. Veteran members of the regiment testify the satisfaction with which the uniform was worn, and to its popularity with the public generally. On the 15th of April 1861, the regiment left New York to aid in defending the capital of the country, then in imminent danger. During the succeeding four years, the energies and resources of the nation were taxed to the utmost in crushing a powerful rebellion. On three different occasions this regiment promptly responded to the call of the national authorities; nearly six hundred of its members were commissioned and served with distinction in the Army and Navy of the United States, and fifty-six of its members died upon Southern battlefields, that the nation might live during this eventful period. The Seventh regiment avoided all holiday parade and display, for the country was filled with anxiety and sorrow and nearly every household was in mourning. For these reasons the full uniform dress coat was temporarily laid aside and was not worn during the war. But it has continued, legally, to be a part of the uniform of the regiment, for it has never been discarded by any official action of its members, nor is it probable that a majority vote could ever have been obtained in favor of discarding a part of the uniform which had been worn with pleasure and pride by so many generations of Seventh regiment men.

In 1865 the Armies of the Union were completely successful, and peace smiled once more upon the land. An order from the regimental headquarters that the members appear at future parades in the full dress uniform would have been issued at the end of the war, but the extremely high prices of manufactured goods at that date, and the uncertain financial future of the country. Two years have now elapsed, and the material declension in the price of military goods and the constant and urgent demand of many of the most active and energetic members of the regiment for the revival of the time-honored and favorite full-dress uniform, induced the board of officers to adopt a resolution submitting to a vote by the rank and file, the policy of wearing this uniform on parade at no very distant day. The future welfare and prosperity of the regiment also seemed to demand that its dress should be more attractive than that worn during and since the war. For, while many primarily seek a connection with a first-class military organization to gratify a military

taste, or to be improved in health or physique by its manly and vigorous exercises or to enjoy its social attractions, it is not to be denied that many are attracted to it by its elegant appearance on parade, and that its members are more devoted to its interests, and serve it more faithfully, if its appearance is attractive to the public, and secure the popular approbation. And it is a fact that throughout the world, military organizations are made attractive by a proper attention to the neatness and beauty of their uniforms.

Already some of the prominent regiments in this city and vicinity have made arrangements for new full-dress uniforms, and the Seventh would certainly be second in this particular if the revival of the full dress uniform had been longer delayed. The expression of the rank and file upon the proposed changes has been obtained in the most impartial manner, and the result evinces an intelligent interest in the welfare of the regiment which augurs well for the future. For when a large majority of its members are willing to subject themselves to a considerable expense to promote its welfare, it is certain that they will not fail to maintain its proficiency in drill and discipline, and it is equally certain that its ranks will continue full on account of its increased attractions.

In the year 1864, the fatigue uniform of the regiment having been almost totally destroyed by its three campaigns in the United States service, the State of New York paid in part for 800 fatigue uniforms for its members. The new fatigue uniforms were made in the French chasseur style, a pattern dress having been submitted to the regiment for its consideration and inspection, and which was generally approved. It has not, however, answered the expectations of the officers and members of the regiment, and has not been worn with the pride which becomes a soldier, nor has it been heartily approved by the veteran members of the regiment, by its friends or by the public. An unpopular uniform is a source of demoralization to a Militia regiment, and prevents the necessary recruiting and detracts from its general popularity. These are doubtless the reasons for the expression in favor of the revival of the full dress uniform, and for the very large vote in favor of changing the fatigue dress to the style worn before the war. Fortunately the change in the fatigue uniform can be made at a trifling expense. The vote in favor of the white pompon and white epaulettes is equally emphatic.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers held on the 5th of October, 1867, the vote of the several companies upon the proposed changes was critically analyzed, and the whole subject was carefully considered and the following preamble and resolutions were a most unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a large majority of the votes cast in respect to the proposed changes in the uniform of this regiment are in favor of the "old style uniform, dress coat and white belts; altering the present to the former fatigue, with present black belts; former regimental button and white pompon and epaulettes;" therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board of Officers, the colonel would be justified in issuing an order that the regiment parade at its wing drills in February, 1868, in the fatigue uniform, as altered, and at the Spring parade, May or June, 1868, in the full dress uniform, accompanying the order with a full explanation in respect to the reasons why the old dress uniform was temporarily laid aside, and why it should now be worn.

Resolved, That the Regimental Court-martial would be justified in excusing from fines any member of this regiment, whose time expires previous to January 1st, 1870, who may fail to appear upon parade in the full dress uniform.

As soon as a bill of dress, in accordance with the wish of the regiment, as expressed by the recent vote, can be prepared, the same will be promulgated in regimental orders. It will be noticed that it is proposed to exempt those whose term of service has nearly expired from the expense of procuring the full dress uniform, but it is confidently believed that the faithful and patriotic men who enlisted during the memorable years of 1861 and 1862 will not generally take advantage of this exemption.

The commandant hopes and believes that the decision of the regiment will be cheerfully acquiesced in by those members who were not in favor of any change in the uniform as worn during the past two years, and that, with union and harmony upon this and all other subjects, the future of the regiment will be as bright as its past has been prosperous and honorable. Respectfully submitted,

EMMONS CLARK,
Col. Com. Seventh Reg't N. G. S. N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SECOND COMPANY CADETS, SALEM.—The Veteran Cadet Association united with the active company in making a parade on Thursday, 10th inst., in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the membership of Major-General William Sutton (formerly a commander of one of the divisions of State Militia) with the corps. The young cadets, under command of Major Browne, mustered 105 guns, and were accompanied by Brown's Band, of Boston. The veteran cadets were under the command of Major-General Sutton, and numbered 115 men, with the Germania Military Band, of Boston. The parade was made in the afternoon, both corps looking finely, and a collation was provided in the Town Hall, where speeches and sentiments were in order. After the collation both corps made a short march before being dismissed. In the evening there was a levee in Hamilton Hall, which was highly enjoyed by all present.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPTAIN.—A "color sergeant" is one of the regularly authorized company sergeants. Whenever a battalion is to be exercised the color sergeant is selected (Par. 6, Tactics), and though he usually continues to serve as such, he attends to his usual company duties. He may be changed every day, as we have known of its being done. He is not entitled to wear a distinctive chevron, although we have heard of instances where he did so by permission of the regimental commander. Generally he wears the ordinary sergeant's chevron.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, October 14, 1867.
The following named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending October 12th:

FIFTH DIVISION.

Henry D. Ladin, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, from October 4th, vice A. W. Thomas, declined.
John M. Schoonmaker, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, from October 4th, vice M. T. Trumpbour, declined.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Gray, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 15th, vice James A. Baker, promoted.
Richard Smith, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 24th, vice D. M. Fisher, promoted.
E. L. Denton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 19th, vice C. R. Truck, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Eidt, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 9th, vice Adam Keim, promoted.
John Soltan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 9th, vice Jacob Eidt, promoted.
Balthasar Hufnagel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 26th, vice W. H. Schulz, promoted.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

New company organized. Officers rank October 5th.
Ira Wood, Captain.
George N. Brown, First Lieutenant.
Charles E. Parker, Second Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

New company organized. Officers rank September 5th.
Franklin Aulls, Captain.
Charles Edward Smith, First Lieutenant.
Oscar Genung, Second Lieutenant.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending October 12th:

October 11th, Ninth regiment, Captain R. B. Young.
October 11th, Seventy-first regiment, First Lieutenant John H. Hagedorn.

SEWING MACHINE STATISTICS.

DURING the year 1866, Wheeler & Wilson sold upward of 50,000 sewing machines, and during the past five years their sales have averaged 12,000 machines per annum more than any other company's.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Wheeler & Wilson.....	29,778	40,062	39,157	60,132	159,129
Singer.....	20,790	29,237	23,917	36,220	110,164

Difference..... 8,988 10,825 15,240 13,912 48,965

At the Paris Exhibition the Wheeler & Wilson stood on the roll of merit No 1, the Singer Machine (exhibited by Mr. Callebaut), No. 11.

In reference to the *Highest Premium*—the *Gold Medal* recently awarded Wheeler & Wilson at the Paris Exposition—the *Independent* well says:

"That modern wonder, the Atlantic Cable, seldom flashes messages between the two hemispheres fraught with more pleasing, as well as important intelligence, than was the announcement that a magnificent tribute of merit had been awarded to one of the most enterprising firms—the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. This is the only Gold Medal awarded to Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. There were eighty-two competitors. That which has been claimed by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and which those who are acquainted with the superior qualities of the Sewing Machines have never hesitated to acknowledge as a rightful claim, must now be universally conceded—that the Wheeler & Wilson Machines are *par excellence* the most desirable. To the perfectors of these Machines their reward is in truth deserved."—*Express*.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

RANDALL—VALLEAU.—October 8, 1867, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John T. Lacy, by the Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D., Brevet Major GEORGE M. RANDALL, U. S. A., to LILLIE L. VALLEAU, of Buffalo, N. Y.

KNOWES—McELDERREY.—On Thursday, Oct. 10th, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Smith, E. E. KNOWES, U. S. A., to Miss MARY McELDERREY, daughter of Henry McEldey, Esq., of Baltimore.

KING—MEAD.—On Wednesday, October 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, Lieutenant JAMES S. KING, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, to Miss IDA E. MEAD, third daughter of Charles L. Mead, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y. [Jamaica, W. I., papers copy.]

WHITTON—PENDLETON.—On Tuesday evening, October 8, 1867, at Taylor street M. E. Church, Buffalo, by the Rev. Mr. Deering, Lieutenant JOHN W. WHITTON, Adjutant Second Infantry, to Miss BERTIE PENDLETON, of Newport, Ky.

DIED.

FETTERMAN.—At Pittsburg, Pa., on Sunday, October 13th, of chronic diarrhoea, Brevet Major GEO. W. FETTERMAN, Captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

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By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

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AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867,

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Enterprises of the day, have formed themselves into a company, with a view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.	
One Cash Prize, at \$75,000.....	\$75,000
One Cash Prize, at \$50,000.....	50,000
One Cash Prize, at \$25,000.....	25,000
Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000.....	20,000
Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000.....	15,000
Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000.....	12,000
Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000.....	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000.....	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500.....	7,000
Twenty Cash Prizes, at \$300.....	6,000
Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$200.....	5,000
Forty Cash Prizes, at \$100.....	4,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$50.....	3,750
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$25.....	3,500
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$20.....	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$10.....	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$5.....	1,000

864 Cash Prizes, amounting to.....\$250,000

PIANOS.	
8 Steinway's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	\$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	12,000
25 Steinway's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
25 Chickering's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
93 Melodeons, at \$140.....	13,020
125 Melodeons, at \$125.....	15,625

SEWING MACHINES.	
75 Wheeler & Wilson's cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	\$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson's half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson's Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,305
73 Singers' cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	12,045
100 Singers' half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	12,500
130 Singers' plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,050

DIAMONDS.	
6 full set Diamonds, at \$3,500.....	\$21,000
10 Full set Diamonds, at \$2,700.....	27,000
15 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$850.....	12,750
20 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$675.....	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$450.....	11,250
33 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$375.....	12,375
5 Diamond Cluster Pins, at \$655.....	3,275

GOLD WATCHES.	
16 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$239.....	\$3,824
25 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$225.....	5,625
42 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	7,770
85 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$135.....	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches, at \$200.....	4,000
65 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	10,175
92 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$160.....	14,720
106 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$145.....	15,370

SILVER WATCHES.	
66 American Silver Watches, at \$75.....	\$4,950
125 American Silver Watches, at \$63.....	7,875
130 American Silver Watches, at \$48.....	6,240
223 Detachable Lever, Silver Watches, at \$27.....	6,021
249 Cylinder Silver Watches, at \$18.....	4,482
22 Plated Watches, at \$8.....	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at.....	880,867

Total value of Prizes.....\$1,500,000

The Bankers' and Merchants' First Grand Concert was given at Irving Hall, July 4th. The Second Grand Concert was given August 24th, both of them proving a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the most respectable citizens of New York. The

audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants to examine the register of tickets and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the registration before making the grand distribution of prizes on the 24th of October.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES DESIRING TICKETS.—1st. There are but few remaining unsold. Those wishing to be supplied with tickets must order at once. 2d. The distribution of prizes will positively take place on the 24th of October, 1867. 3d. As the books will be closed immediately on the sale of the last ticket, for the purpose of the registration being examined by the committee, it is important that we should receive orders at the very earliest moment.

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SPECIAL TERMS ON CLUB RATES.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send
4 tickets.....\$3 50 24 tickets.....\$19 50
8 tickets.....6 75 48 tickets.....38 50
12 tickets.....10 00 100 tickets.....80 00

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county, and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

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Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

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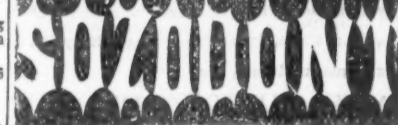
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83,125 Hand-sew'd Boots.	21,396 Do. Inf. trimmed.
36,360 Hand-sew'd Boots.	3,078 Do. Cav. trimmed.
31,835 Pegged Boots, pairs.	995 Do. Art. trimmed.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.	184,836 Great Coat Straps.
105,993 Do. do. foot.	18,468 Jackets, Cav. pri-
23,418 Gray Flannel shirts.	8,285 Unif. coats, Inf. do.
69,919 Domest shirts.	2,859 Do. do. Art. do.
134 Uniform coats, Art.	277,413 Hat cords, Inf.
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824 Jackets, Cav. do.	Stewards.
262 Uniform Coats, En-	144 Eagles for Lt. A. t.
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19,242 do. slings.	Tents.
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